v7980-1

NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 11 No. 1
January-February 1990

THE NEW MEXICO ECONOMY IN THE 1980's AND BEYOND

In many respects, the eighties decade was a good one for the New Mexico economy. More than ninety thousand jobs were added, which translates to an average annual nonagricultural employment growth rate of 1.85 percent, just below the United States average of 1.91 percent. During the decade, New Mexico personal income grew at an average 7.8 percent annually, again slightly below the U. S. average of 8.1 percent. Both employment and income growth would likely have been much larger, but for some unhappy occurances in the mining and construction sectors. On the other hand, both would likely have been somewhat smaller but for the large growth of federal government expenditures, primarily for defense.

New Mexico economic performance during the latter part of the nineteen-seventies was something to behold (FIGURE 1). From 1976 to 1979, annual personal income growth averaged more than thirteen percent (Indeed, personal income growth averaged almost thirteen percent annually for the entire decade, considerably higher than the U. S. average.), and average nonagricultural employment growth was in excess of five percent. This robust expansion quickly began to dissipate during the early eighties, precipitated by oil price declines, troubles in the U. S. nuclear power industry arising from the incident at the Three Mile Island generating plant, and two national recessions (in 1980 and 1982). New Mexico employment growth fell to 0.9 percent in 1980, 2.2 percent in 1981, and actually showed a negative rate of 0.4 percent in 1982, the first such decline in twenty-one years. Personal income, however, continued to exhibit strong growth through 1980 and 1981, but then declined considerably in 1982 and showed a generally declining growth pattern through the remainder of the decade.

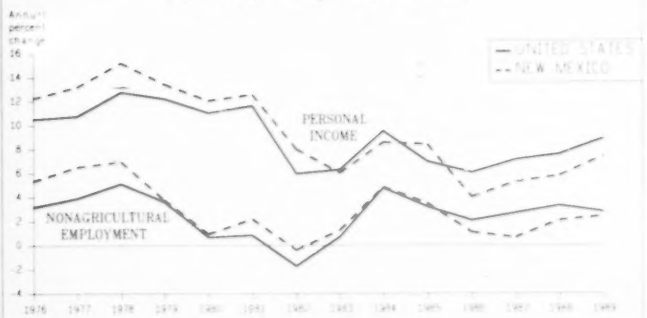
Beginning in 1983 New Mexico began to enjoy a resurgence of economic activity and growth. By 1984 employment growth had reached 4.8 percent, and was followed by 3.5 percent growth in 1985, although it slowed somewhat through the rest of the decade. The state's economy benefitted from a healthy and expanding national economy, a surge in consumer spending precipitated by a federal income tax cut of twenty-five percent, a construction boom fueled by incentives contained in the Tax Recovery Act of 1981, and large increases in federal defense expenditures within the state.

From 1983 to 1986 most of the state's economic expansion was concentrated in the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA'S) of Albuquerque, Las Cruces and Santa Fe, while rural New Mexico (all of New Mexico except the MSA'S) experienced much slower growth (FIGURE 2). The MSA'S capitalized on their roles as centers of retail trade and services, on increased tourism, and on the aforementioned increases in construction and federal defense spending. Meanwhile, the rural areas were suffering from the decline of the mining sector.

In the mining sector, lower oil prices severely retarded oil and gas exploration, and decreased demand for uranium had similar effects on uranium production and employment. Overall, the mining sector lost more than ten thousand jobs (out of about thirty thousand) between 1981 and 1983 (FIGURE 3). Moreover, because mining wages are higher than in other sectors, the loss of mining jobs had a greater secondary impact on the economy than would a similar loss from some other

FIGURE 1

PERSONAL INCOME AND NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH US AND NM, 1976-1989

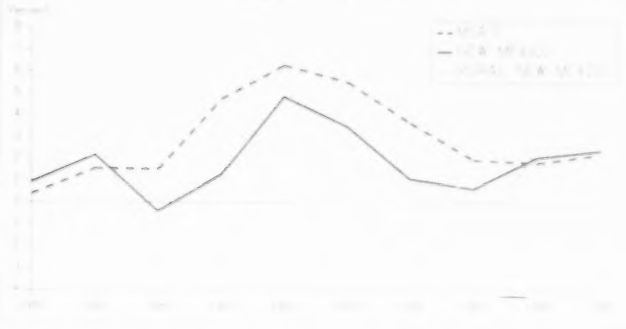


IN THIS ISSUE

	page
The New Mexico Economy in the 1980's and Beyond	1
The Standard Industrial Classification System—1987 Revisions	4
Annual Statistical Summaries	6
The Countdown: New Mexico in the Twenty-First Century	24
1990 Census Update	25
Current Economic Indicators	26
Statistics—Pronto!	31

Bureau of Business and Economic Research, The University of New Mexico
1920 Lomas NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131
Main Office: (505) 277-2216 Data Bank: (505) 277-6626

FIGURE 2
EMPLOYMENT GROWTH
MSA'S AND RURAL NEW MEXICO
1980 - 1989



sector. Of that job loss, about half were in metals (including uranium, copper and molybdenum), a third in oil and gas, and the remainder in coal/non-metals.

Between 1983 and 1985 mining employment remained stable, but in 1986 further declines in oil prices brought another spate of job loss. Meanwhile, copper production continued to increase, but copper employment showed a slow decline. Precisely the same situation existed with coal. And in molybdenum, hundreds of jobs disappeared, primarily due to the closing of the Molycorp mine in Taos County. At decade's end, mining employment has stabilized at slightly more than fifteen thousand, about half that of ten years ago, and accounts for only 2.8 percent of total employment, compared with 5.9 percent back then. New Mexico, once the world's leader in uranium production, now produces no more uranium. Copper and coal production continue to increase, but employment does not. Low oil prices still plague the oil and gas sector. There is some good news, though. An anti-dumping agreement with Canadian producers led to the reopening of some potash mines near Carlsbad. Recent higher prices have stimulated molybdenum production and have resulted in the reopening of the Molycorp mine during August, 1989, and the reinstatement of several hundred jobs. But overall, it appears that mining employment has stabilized, and barring major events, should remain so.

The construction sector was a source of strength for the New Mexico economy during the first half of the decade, particularly between 1983 and 1985. Stimulated by pent-up housing demand from the earlier part of the decade, high levels of consumer disposable income resulting from the personal income tax cut provision of the Tax Recovery Act of 1981, and the liberal depreciation policies of the same Act, under which newly constructed apartment and office buildings became excellent investments, construction activity and construction employment began to expand dramatically (FIGURE 4). Also adding to the expansion was considerable construction of non-residential buildings, including hospitals, manufacturing plants and warehouses, and non-building construction, including several hundred millions for a natural gas pipeline across the southern part of the state.

In 1986, the vigorous economic expansion slowed abruptly, done in by rapidly declining oil prices. The entire regional economy, highly dependent on energy prices, suffered along with New Mexico, while the national economy continued to expand. In the construction sector, particularly in residential housing, activity declined and employment fell. The decline in construction employment was a contributing factor to the general statewide economic slowdown. As to the cause of the decline in construction activity, there are numerous factors, including the slowdown itself. Statewide, some of the construction activity in commercial and public construction (natural gas pipeline, large scale manufacturing plants, hospitals) was composed of once-in-a-great-while type projects, and when they were completed, there was nothing to replace them. In residential construction, the tax incentives which made apartment construction so attractive had disappeared, but while they were in place, they had resulted in the construction of so many apartments that there was a serious oversupply problem. As a result, multifamily housing unit construction plummetted in 1985 and construction employment followed the next year (FIGURE 5). Both have continued their slide throughout the remainder of the decade, and have acted as a drag on the economy.

The federal government was a major player in the New Mexico economy during the 1980's, and the continuing influx

FIGURE 3
MINING EMPLOYMENT
1980 - 1989

FIGURE 4
CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT
DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS
1980 - 1989

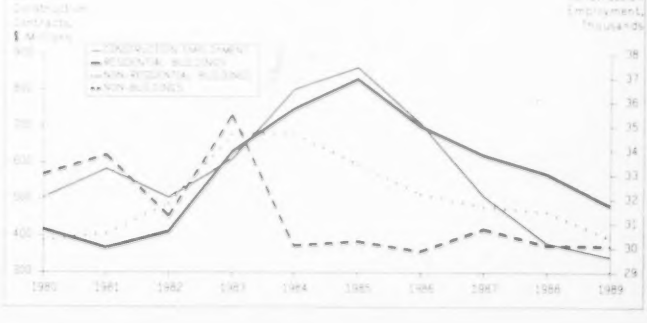


FIGURE 5
CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT
HOUSING UNITS AUTHORIZED
1980 - 1989

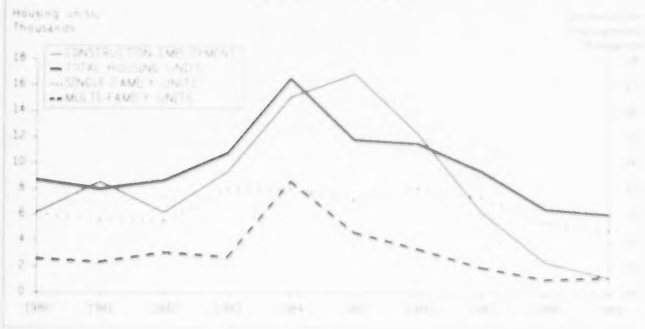
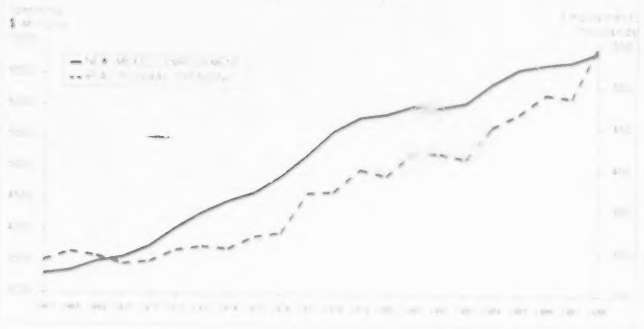


FIGURE 6
REAL FEDERAL SPENDING AND
NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT
1967 - 1988



of federal expenditures was a primary stimulant for economic growth, particularly in the three metropolitan areas. Indeed, real federal spending and New Mexico nonagricultural employment grew very much in step during the decade (FIGURE 6). While causality is not strictly implied by such a correlation, it does seem rather clear that much of the state's employment growth of the last ten (and even twenty) years stems directly from the federal government presence. Much of that spending was for nuclear weapons research, and for the programs of the Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars). Such heavy funding of defense related research also attracted some large private firms. For example, Sperry Aerospace (later Honeywell) relocated to Albuquerque from Phoenix in 1983, bringing almost three thousand new jobs by the end of 1986. Currently, the federal government directly accounts for at least fifteen percent of all jobs in the state, including military, federal civilian, and private defense contractors.

Toward the end of the decade manufacturing employment, particularly durable manufacturing, began to show substantial growth, serving to lead the economy out of the 1986-87 slowdown caused by oil price declines. The bulk of this manufacturing growth was initiated in 1987, when the Greyhound Corporation, parent company of Roswell's Transportation Manufacturing Corporation (TMC), purchased General Motors Corporation's city bus manufacturing operation and moved it from Detroit to Roswell. High demand for busses prompted continuing expansion of TMC's production facilities, continuing new job opportunities (TMC now employs more than two thousand), and has attracted numerous smaller sattelite companies which are suppliers to TMC. Overall, the manufacturing sector has been a much-needed source of strength to the state economy during the last part of the decade.

At the beginning of the 1990's, the outlook for the New Mexico economy is one of mild, guarded optimism. Nationally, the economy is in the throes of a slowdown, so for the immediate future we cannot expect very rapid growth locally. For the next few years at least, it appears that the danger of a massive federal spending cutback has been averted, preventing an abrupt decline in expansion. Indeed, as a result of the restructuring of the military and the closing of many military installations nationwide, it appears that New Mexico will be receiving an net influx of several thousands of military and federal civilian personnel. New Mexico is also fortunate in that much of the defense funding it receives is for weapons research, rather than weapons production, because production facilities are more likely to face the ax should there be defense budget cuts in the near term (except for Star Wars, which is very vulnerable). In the longer term, however, weapons research funds are also likely to shrink, possibly substantially, and New Mexico stands at risk unless some alternative source of economic growth is brought into play. Possibilities include mining, manufacturing and tourism.

There is really not too much hope for help from the mining sector. Oil and natural gas prices remain rather low, and will generally serve to hinder mining growth so long as they continue so. What will happen with those prices is problematical, so it appears that mining cannot be depended upon as an alternative growth source.

There is much more hope for the future of manufacturing. New Mexico has much to offer potential manufacturers, and state and local officials have the ability to follow positive development strategies aimed at attracting new and relocating manufacturers. Even though manufacturing employment growth has been very high recently, manufacturing is still too small a sector of the economy for that growth to have a large overall effect. Manufacturing must grow relative to the rest of the economy to have the desired effect, and the appropriate development policies can greatly assist that growth.

Tourism, too, can have a positive effect on future growth, and once again official policies can help. There are many indications that tourism has been increasing in New Mexico, and a continuation of that trend will provide some welcome income to New Mexico.

Of course, there are other potential sources for future growth. For example, New Mexico's scientific research facilities may be in a position to compete for non-weapon research funding. Indeed, even now the state and the federal research laboratories are actively pursuing technology commercialization. But overall, manufacturing, and to a lesser degree tourism, remain the keys to New Mexico's economic future.

Lawrence A. Waldman
Economist

THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM—1987 REVISIONS

Overview

The Federal Government classifies American business establishments according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. In the SIC System an establishment is categorized in the industry that best describes the principal economic activity of the business. The government's statistical collection programs are then based on this standard classification scheme. Through this system, data users can find comparable establishment statistics from diverse government sources. In short, the SIC System makes it possible to understand, describe and analyze the complex American economy.

Major industrial divisions in the SIC System include Agriculture, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation/Communications/Utilities, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Finance/Insurance/Real Estate, Services and Public Administration. In the classification system, these broad divisions are then subdivided into additional industries. These new categories are again subdivided, so that all industries are organized in a hierarchical fashion. A numbering scheme is used where a two-digit number is assigned to the broadest groups within a major industrial division, a three-digit number is given to categories within a two-digit industry, and a four-digit number is assigned to very narrowly defined industries contained in a three-digit group.

For example, there are 20 two-digit industries in the Manufacturing division. One of these two-digit Manufacturing industries is Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment, and the SIC code number is 36. Within SIC 36 there are 8 three-digit industries. One of these industries is Electronic Components and Accessories-SIC code number 367. Within SIC 367 there are 8 four-digit industries. One of them is Semiconductors and Related Devices-SIC code number 3674.

Since the SIC System was created to classify the economic structure of the United States, it is necessary to periodically revise the system as the economy matures and changes. Over the last twenty years the U.S. economy experienced numerous technological changes, significant expansion of the services sector, and the wide-spread deregulation of various financial and transportation industries. It became apparent that the SIC System enacted in 1972 was in need of revision. Beginning in 1984 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) undertook a series of steps, culminating in the release of a new SIC Manual in 1987.

The SIC revision resulted in a net increase of 19 Services industries, 8 Wholesale Trade industries and 7 Manufacturing industries. There was a net decrease of 34 industries in the remaining major industry divisions. New categories were often created by subdividing old industries or removing selected activities from certain groups and classifying those activities as a new industry. For example, a new two-digit Services industry, Engineering/Accounting/Research/Management/ and Related Services (SIC 87), was created by taking elements from Services, Not Elsewhere Classified (SIC 89) and Business Services (SIC 73).

The Revisions and New Mexico

Although the SIC revision took effect in January, 1987, the changes will be implemented by various government agencies over many years. For example, the New Mexico Department of Labor (NMDOL) has just recently published 1988 and 1989 establishment based wage and salary employment data according to the 1987 SIC System. Published data for years prior to 1988 are still based on the 1972 SIC System.

It is important to understand the impact of the revision on different industries, since there are problems in comparing data classified according to the new SIC System to data based on the old system. Although there were many changes at the four-digit industry level, published NMDOL employment data is only shown at the major division or two-digit industry level. Therefore, only major changes in two-digit industries are discussed here.

The NMDOL published two sets of employment data for the first quarter of 1988. One set is based on the 1972 SIC System, while the other set incorporates the 1987 revisions. From this one-time publication, it's possible to get an idea about the significant differences between the two SIC classification schemes (TABLE 1). (It should be noted that these employment data pertain only to those private sector jobs that are covered by New Mexico unemployment insurance (UI) law. Figures showing the effect of SIC changes on so-called noncovered employment are not available. The major government sectors (federal, state and local) were unaffected by the changes.)

In general, the SIC revision caused no significant employment shifts in the Agriculture, Mining, and Transportation/Communications/Utilities divisions. In the Construction division, over 80 jobs moved from the Heavy Construction industry to the Special Trades category. The largest changes in the Manufacturing division were among the Machinery and Computer Equipment (SIC 35), Electronics, Except Computer Equipment (SIC 36) and Instruments (SIC 38) industries. Shifts from SIC 36 and Fabricated Metal Products (SIC 34) resulted in over 50 new jobs in SIC 35. About 150 jobs were added to SIC 38, while SIC 36 experienced a net decrease of about 160 jobs.

The Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods industry (SIC 50) had a net increase of about 150 jobs, as Used Automotive Parts stores were shifted from the Miscellaneous Retail industry (SIC 59) to the Wholesale Trade division. The title of SIC 60 changed from Banking to Depository Institutions, and the movement of credit union and savings and loan employment from Non-depository Credit Institutions (SIC 61) resulted in a net gain of about 3,000 jobs in SIC 60.

The Services division experienced widespread changes. The new industry, Engineering/Accounting/Research/Management/and Related Services (SIC 87), has about 22,000 jobs that were taken from Business Services (SIC 73) and Services, Not Elsewhere Classified (SIC 89). More specifically, many SIC 87 jobs came from SIC 73 research and development labs, and the various engineering and architectural firms in SIC 89.

(continued on page 32)

TABLE I

EFFECTS OF THE 1987 SIC SYSTEM REVISIONS*
NEW MEXICO PRIVATE COVERED EMPLOYMENT - 1ST QUARTER, 1988

SIC Code #	Title	Employment 1972 SIC Code	Employment 1987 SIC Code	% Change
	Agriculture	7,070	7,070	0
	Mining	15,143	15,143	0
	Construction			
15	Building	9,052	9,052	0
16	Heavy Construction, other than Building	5,341	5,306	-0.6
17	Special Trade Contractors	14,123	14,210	0.6
	Total Construction	28,565	28,567	*
	Manufacturing			
20	Food & Kindred Products	3,611	3,611	0
23	Apparel	1,635	1,635	0
24	Lumber	2,404	2,404	0
25	Furniture and Fixtures	572	572	0
26	Paper	160	160	0
27	Printing and Publishing	3,906	3,906	0
28	Chemicals	697	697	0
29	Petroleum Refining	740	740	0
30	Rubber and Plastics	390	374	-4.1
31	Leather	334	334	0
32	Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete	2,264	2,238	-1.1
33	Primary Metals	1,477	1,477	0
34	Fabricated Metals, Except Machinery & Transportation Equipment	1,062	1,104	4.0
35	Machinery and Computer Equipment	2,566	2,621	2.1
36	Electronics, Except Computer Equip.	5,249	5,090	-3.0
37	Transportation Equipment	4,966	4,966	0
38	Instruments	3,950	4,095	3.7
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1,882	1,882	0
	Total Manufacturing	38,773	38,813	*
	Transportation, Comm. & Utilities	26,883	26,883	0
	Wholesale Trade			
50	Wholesale Durable	13,199	13,354	1.2
51	Wholesale Non-Durable	9,696	9,696	0
	Total Wholesale Trade	22,894	23,049	0.7
	Retail Trade			
52	Building Materials & Garden Supply	4,084	4,084	0
53	General Merchandise Stores	11,898	11,898	0
54	Food Stores	14,296	14,296	0
55	Auto Dealers & Gasoline Services Stations	13,332	13,332	0
56	Apparel & Accessory Stores	5,437	5,437	0
57	Home Furniture & Furnishings	4,331	4,331	0
58	Eating & Drinking Places	37,977	37,977	0
59	Miscellaneous Retail	11,636	11,438	-1.7
	Total Retail Trade	102,976	102,778	-0.2
	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate			
60	Depository Institutions	7,961	10,946	37.5
61	Nondepository Credit Institutions	4,474	1,489	-66.7
62	Security Dealers	699	699	0
63	Insurance Carriers	3,230	3,230	0
64	Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	2,905	2,919	0.5
65	Real Estate	5,837	5,840	0.1
66	Combined Real Estate, Insurance & Law Offices	17	--	-100
67	Holding & Other Investment Offices	591	591	0
	Total Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	25,714	25,714	0
	Services			
70	Hotels and other Lodging	10,797	10,797	0
72	Personal	6,157	5,616	-8.8
73	Business	30,769	16,198	-47.4
75	Automotive Repair	4,626	4,629	*
76	Miscellaneous Repair	1,620	1,620	0
78	Motion Pictures	860	1,559	81.3
79	Amusement and Recreation	5,124	5,607	9.1
80	Health	31,038	31,039	*
81	Legal	4,293	4,293	0
82	Educational	3,069	3,072	*
83	Social	6,589	6,589	0
84	Museums, Art Galleries & Zoos	74	78	5.4
86	Membership Organizations	5,418	5,418	0
87	Engineering, Accounting & Research	--	21,854	NA
88	Private Households	935	935	0
89	Services, Not Elsewhere Classified	8,449	520	-93.8
	Total Services	119,618	119,624	*
	All Industries	387,635	387,841	*

* There are some minor differences between the employment based on 1972 SIC codes and the employment that incorporates the 1987 revisions, which are not the result of changes in the SIC System. Since some time had elapsed between the publication of the two data sets, there were slight changes in the total number of reporting employers contained in the data base. Percent changes were not calculated for these differences.

NA Not applicable.

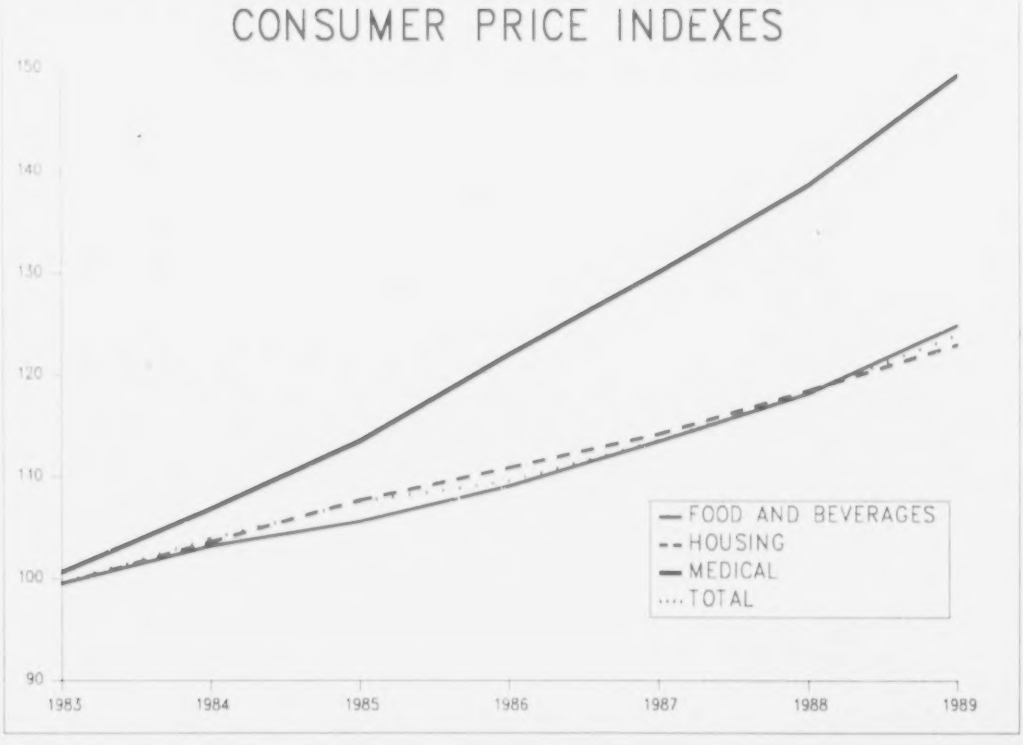
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor, Covered Employment and Wages.

PRICE INDEXES

SELECTED U.S. PRICE AND COST INDEXES
ANNUAL AVERAGES

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989P	% Change 1988-1989
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1982-1984=100)									
ALL ITEMS (C.P.I.-U)[1]	72.6	99.6	103.9	107.6	109.6	113.6	118.3	124.0	4.8
Food & Beverages	79.9	99.5	103.2	105.6	109.1	113.5	118.2	124.9	5.7
Housing	70.1	99.5	103.6	107.7	110.9	114.2	118.5	123.0	3.8
Apparel & Upkeep	84.9	100.2	102.1	105.0	105.9	110.6	115.4	118.6	2.8
Transportation	70.5	99.3	103.7	106.4	102.3	105.4	108.7	114.1	5.0
Medical Care	67.5	100.6	106.8	113.5	122.0	130.1	138.6	149.3	7.7
Entertainment	76.7	100.1	103.8	107.9	111.6	115.3	120.3	126.5	5.2
Other Goods & Services	68.9	101.1	107.9	114.5	121.4	128.5	137.0	147.7	7.8
ALL ITEMS (C.P.I.-W)[2]	73.1	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117.0	122.6	4.8
PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (1982=100)									
ALL COMMODITIES	78.7	101.3	103.7	103.2	100.2	102.8	106.9	112.2	5.0
Finished Goods	77.6	101.6	103.7	104.7	103.2	105.4	108.0	113.5	5.1
Intermediate Materials, Supplies & Components	78.4	100.6	103.1	102.7	99.1	101.5	107.1	112.0	4.6
Crude Materials for Further Processing	85.9	101.3	103.5	95.8	87.7	93.7	96.0	103.0	7.3
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX[3] (1982=100)	80.9	102.7	106.6	109.8	111.9	114.4	116.2	120.0	3.3

P Preliminary.
1 All urban consumers.
2 Urban wage earners and clerical workers.
3 U.S. Department of Commerce composite.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Business Statistics, and Survey of Current Business, various issues and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND JOBS IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1979	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	557,000	628,000	644,000	678,000	682,000	688,000	698,000	1.5
Total Employment	520,000	581,000	587,000	616,000	622,000	635,000	651,000	2.5
Total Unemployment	37,000	47,000	57,000	62,000	60,000	54,000	46,000	-14.8
Rate	6.6	7.5	8.8	9.2	8.9	7.8	6.7	NA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT[1,2]	461,000	502,800	520,200	525,900	529,300	547,500	560,400	2.4
Manufacturing	34,800	36,500	37,300	37,400	38,300	40,400	42,100	4.2
Mining	27,100	21,600	21,000	16,200	14,900	15,000	14,500	-3.3
Contract Construction	35,600	36,600	37,500	35,100	32,100	31,000	30,600	-1.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	28,100	30,000	30,000	29,400	28,800	29,000	28,900	-0.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	104,100	117,500	122,600	126,300	127,700	130,300	134,200	3.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	21,200	24,700	25,800	26,600	26,900	26,600	26,500	-0.4
Services[2]	89,600	106,300	113,200	118,900	123,000	133,400	139,100	4.3
Government	120,500	129,700	132,800	135,900	137,600	141,600	144,600	2.1

* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
NA Not applicable.
p Preliminary.
1 Nonagricultural wage and salary employment is not strictly comparable to total civilian employment since double job holders and in-commuting workers are excluded from total civilian employment, but included in nonagricultural wage and salary employment.
2 A portion of the increase in Services employment from 1987 to 1988 is attributable to a special employer survey conducted in the Membership Organization sector. Therefore, Services employment data in 1988 and 1989 are not completely comparable to data for years prior to 1988.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.
Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Employment statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code change. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.

PER CAPITA INCOME[1]
SOUTHWEST AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONS

	1987	1988	% Change	National Rank 1988
SOUTHWEST	$13,628	$14,350	5.3	NA
Arizona	14,322	14,970	4.5	28
NEW MEXICO	11,889	12,488	5.0	45
Oklahoma	12,607	13,323	5.7	37
Texas	13,840	14,586	5.4	33
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	$13,620	$14,363	5.5	NA
Colorado	15,680	16,463	5.0	19
Idaho	11,797	12,665	7.4	44
Montana	12,304	12,866	4.6	39
Utah	11,530	12,193	5.8	48
Wyoming	12,836	13,609	6.0	36
U.S. AVERAGE	$15,472	$16,489	6.6	NA

NA Not applicable.
1 By place of residence.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, August, 1989.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS BY SECTOR
NEW MEXICO
(In Current Dollars)

	1979	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1979-1989	% Change 1988-1989
Mining	$8.28	$11.50	$11.90	$12.58	$11.58	$11.83	$12.16	46.9	2.8
Construction	8.79	10.46	10.63	10.89	10.60	11.12	11.27	28.2	1.3
Manufacturing	5.36	7.98	8.41	8.75	8.74	8.87	8.72	62.7	-1.7
Durable Goods	5.75	8.18	8.57	8.83	8.91	9.07	9.10	58.3	0.3
Nondurable Goods	4.67	7.53	8.07	8.57	8.29	8.33	7.81	67.2	-6.2
Transportation & Utilities	7.28	10.50	11.08	12.03	13.42	13.85	14.19	94.9	2.5
Trade	na	6.57	6.65	6.77	6.76	6.73	6.99	na	3.9
Depository Institutions	na	na	na	na	na	6.11	6.62	na	8.3

na Not available
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.
Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Earnings statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code changes. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS BY SECTOR
NEW MEXICO
(In Constant 1989 Dollars)

	1979	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1979-1989	% Change 1988-1989
Mining	$14.14	$13.72	$13.71	$14.23	$12.64	$12.40	$12.16	-14.0	-1.9
Construction	15.01	12.48	12.25	12.32	11.57	11.66	11.27	-24.9	-3.3
Manufacturing	9.15	9.52	9.69	9.90	9.54	9.30	8.72	-4.7	-6.2
Durable Goods	9.82	9.76	9.88	9.99	9.73	9.51	9.10	-7.3	-4.3
Nondurable Goods	7.98	8.99	9.30	9.70	9.05	8.73	7.81	-2.1	-10.5
Transportation & Utilities	12.43	12.53	12.77	13.61	14.65	14.52	14.19	14.2	-2.3
Trade	na	7.84	7.66	7.66	7.38	7.05	6.99	na	-0.9
Depository Institutions	na	na	na	na	na	6.40	6.62	na	3.4

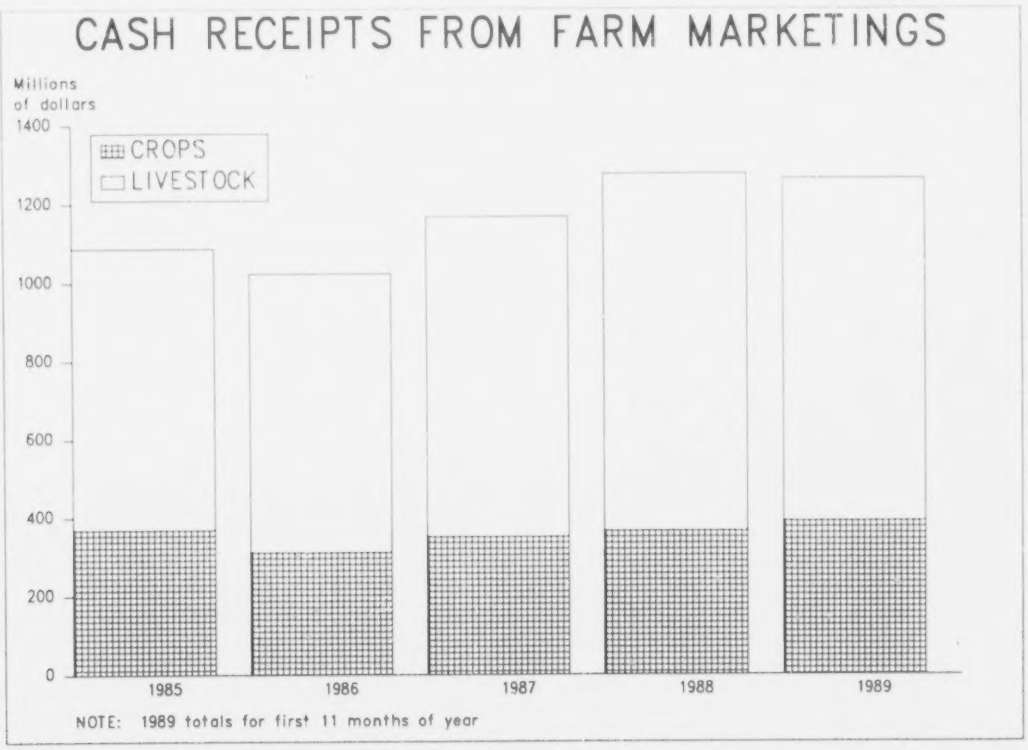
na Not available
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department Labor and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Earnings statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code changes. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.

AGRICULTURE

LIVESTOCK PRICES, CASH MARKETINGS AND FARM EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO

	1979	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989[2]	% Change 1988-1989
FARM EMPLOYMENT (Monthly Averages)							
Total Employment	23,831	19,328	18,544	18,784	18,578	na	na
Proprietors	13,730	14,220	13,836	13,564	13,564	na	na
Wage & Salary Workers	10,101	5,108	4,708	5,220	5,014	na	na
PRICES TO FARMERS (Annual Averages)							
All Beef Cattle (per cwt.)[1]	$ 69.20	$ 49.40	$ 48.50	$ 57.20	$ 62.30	$ 61.40	-1.4
Calves (per cwt.)[1]	87.60	68.10	65.40	84.50	92.30	90.20	-2.3
Sheep (per cwt.)[1]	27.80	28.00	31.50	33.90	32.60	29.50	-9.5
Lambs (per cwt.)[1]	71.90	68.80	70.80	83.30	71.00	66.90	-5.8
Wool (per lb.)	0.92	0.72	0.75	1.20	1.85	1.27	-31.4
CASH MARKETINGS (Annual Totals) ($000s)							
All Farm Products	$1,125,705	$1,087,005	$1,023,572	$1,167,875	$1,276,092	$1,263,796[3]	6.2[4]
Livestock	878,873	717,902	711,797	816,996	910,322	873,050[3]	1.6[4]
Crops	246,832	369,103	311,775	350,879	365,770	390,746[3]	18.2[4]

na Not available.
1 cwt = hundred weight.
2 Subject to revision.
3 Total for the first 11 months of the year.
4 Percent change based on 11 months of 1989 compared to 11 months of 1988.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service; U.S. Department of Agriculture, New Mexico Agricultural Statistics Service; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, August, 1989.

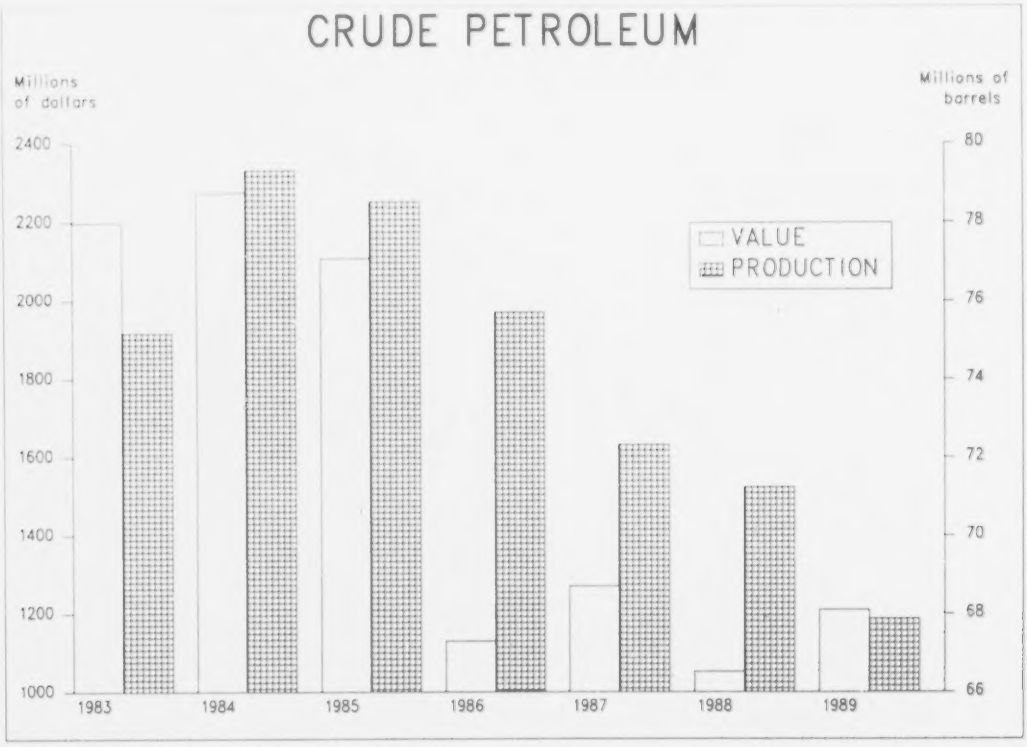


MINING

SELECTED MINERAL PRODUCTION IN NEW MEXICO

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
Petroleum (crude) (000 42-gal. bbls.)	79,649	75,169	79,336	78,530	75,712	72,328	71,235	67,874[2]	-4.7
Natural Gas[1] (billion cubic ft.)	1,181	895	957	905	703	824	792	849[2]	7.2
Copper (000 short tons)	181	172	208	w	w	272	285	w	na
Potash (000 short tons, K_2O equivalent)	2,210	1,409	1,563	1,235	1,088	1,458	1,401	1,499	7.0
Uranium (Tons, recoverable content U_3O_8)	7,423	2,550	1,458	692	926	1,166	1,130	1,000	-11.5
Coal (000 short tons)	15,615	20,415	21,279	22,203	21,496	19,131	21,803	23,498	7.8
Sand and Gravel (000 short tons)	7,141	7,000	8,363	8,400	8,471	8,600	8,787	9,400	7.0
Perlite (000 short tons)	588	394	416	430	433	437	458	462	0.9
Stone (000 short tons)	2,609	4,748	4,720	3,661	3,922	4,525	3,522	4,026	14.3
Gold (000 troy ounces)	23	w	w	45	40	w	w	w	na

na Not available.
p Preliminary.
w Witheld to avoid disclosing confidential data of individual companies.
1 Marketed production, i.e., gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring and quantities vented and flared.
2 Estimate based on available data.
Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, annual report; the U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, selected publications; and the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Mineral Industry Services.

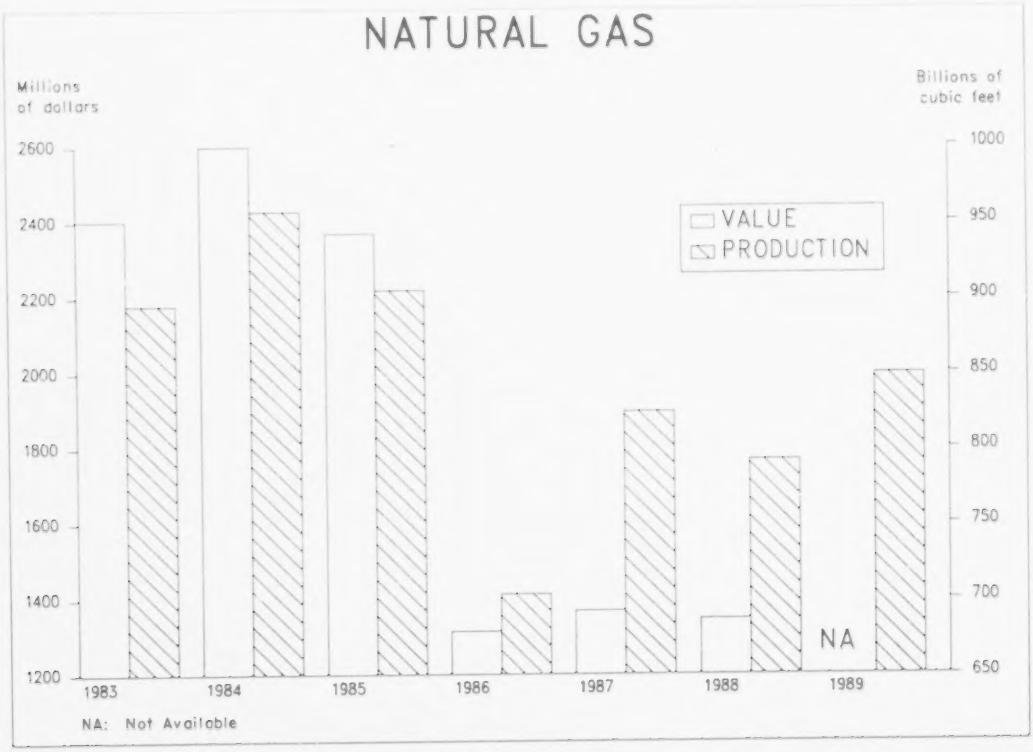


VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN NEW MEXICO
($000s)

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
TOTAL[1]	$4,000,692	$5,607,286	$6,028,442	$5,704,654	$3,571,698	$3,844,664	$3,971,395	$ na	na
Crude Petroleum	1,119,864	2,199,445	2,276,150	2,107,745	1,130,380	1,270,803	1,052,853	1,210,583	15.0
Natural Gas[2]	1,613,742	2,402,769	2,599,121	2,369,980	1,314,084	1,367,620	1,346,924	na	na
Copper	336,934	w	w	w	w	448,373	687,182	w	na
Potash	228,776	174,700	204,100	156,000	132,900	174,200	213,800	250,900	17.4
Uranium	361,055	120,411	104,480	49,893	36,558	51,724	52,274	38,000	-27.3
Coal	211,583	367,470	412,813	519,772	478,501	416,673	496,672	na	na
Sand & Gravel	18,245	20,000	22,389	22,800	25,862	31,000	31,367	36,200	15.4
Perlite	14,874	13,297	14,115	14,896	13,727	13,611	14,294	14,169	-0.9
Stone	6,860	15,259	17,185	15,509	15,678	16,545	14,526	15,659	7.8
Gold	7,065	w	w	14,309	14,677	w	w	w	na
Other[3]	81,694	293,935	378,089	433,750	409,331	54,115	61,503	847,954	NA

NA Not applicable.
na Not available.
p Preliminary.
w Withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data of individual companies; included in "Other."
1 Incomplete total, does not include the value of natural gas liquids.
2 Value of marketed production, i.e., gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring and quantities vented and flared.
3 The mineral groups contained in the "Other" category may vary from year to year. In general, minerals such as cement, clays, gem stones, gypsum, helium, iron ore, lead, mica, molybdenum, pumice, salt, silver, and tungsten are always included in the "Other" category. However, if the information for a mineral group is withheld in a given year to avoid disclosing confidential data, the value of production for that group is also included in "Other". Therefore, the value of "Other" may fluctuate solely because of the different mineral groups that comprise it.

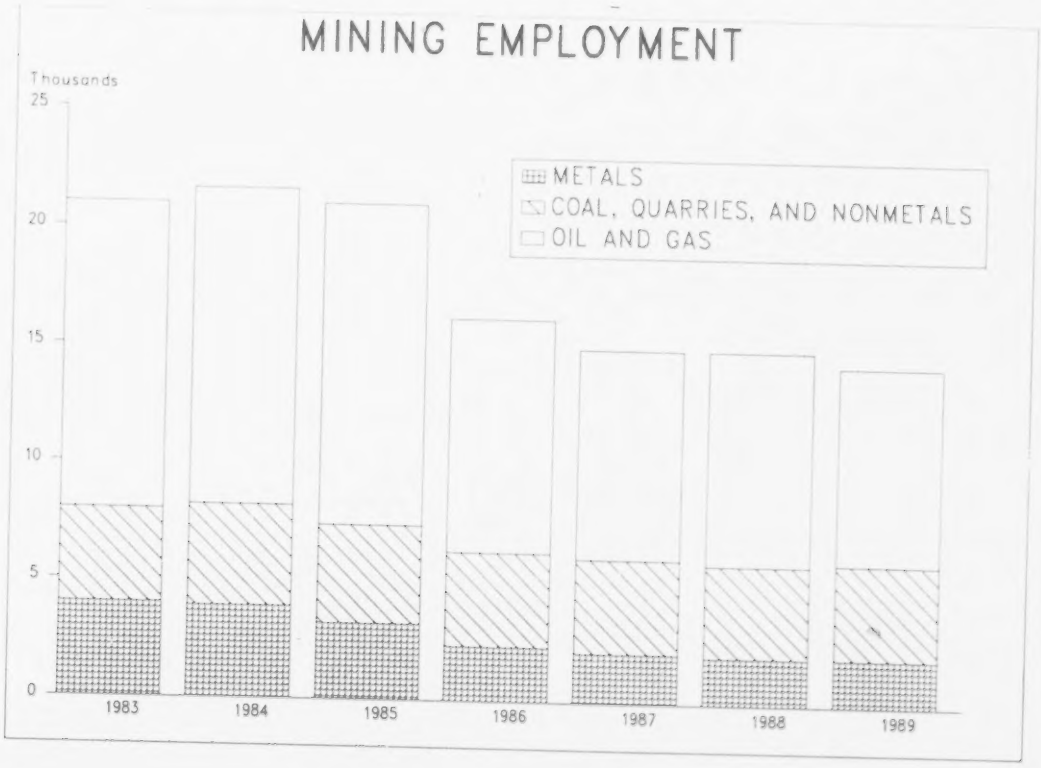
Source: U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, annual reports; U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration; and New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Mineral Industry Services.

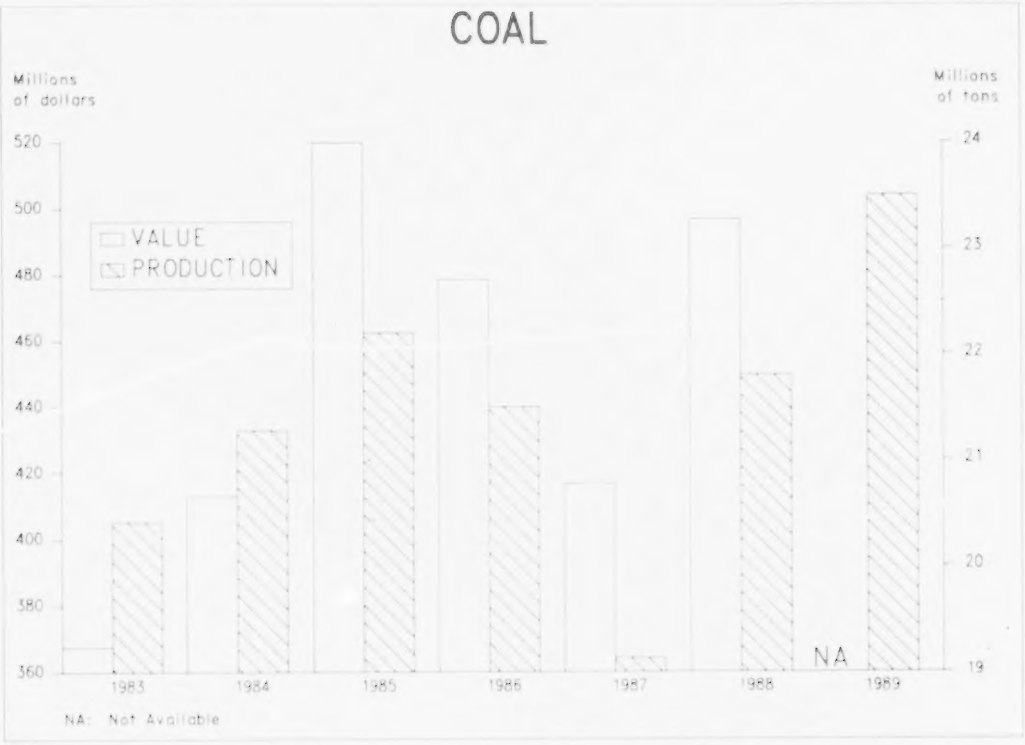


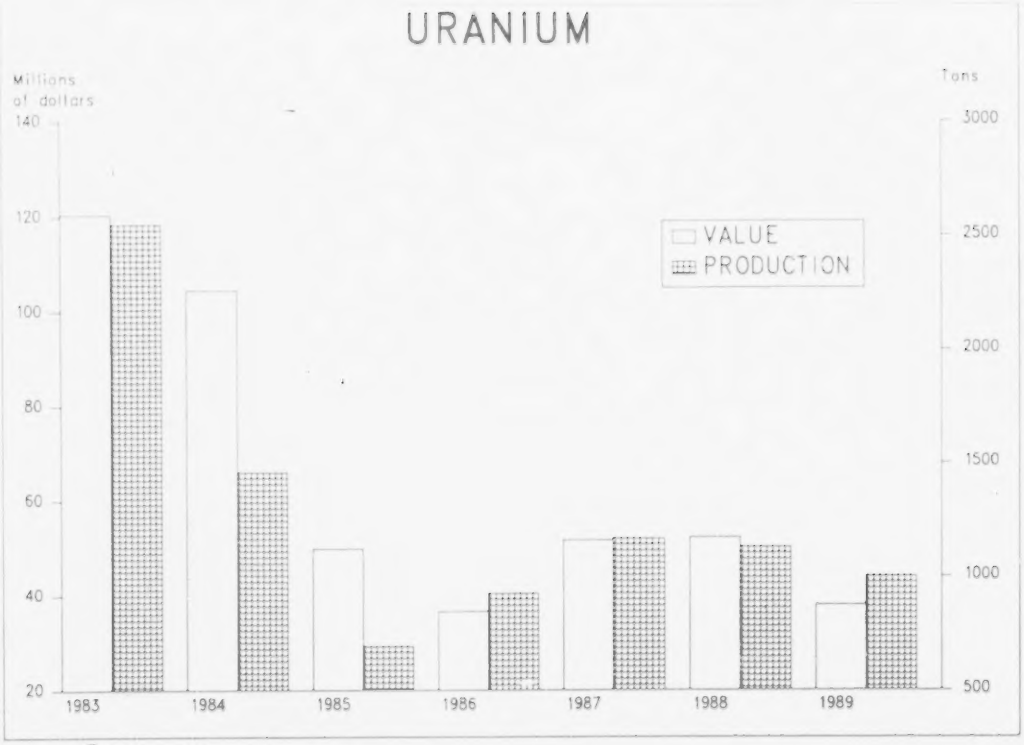
MINING EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
TOTAL	27,100	21,000	21,600	21,000	16,200	14,900	15,000	14,500	-3.3
Metal	11,200	4,000	3,900	3,200	2,300	2,100	2,000	2,000	0.0
Coal & Nonmetallic	5,000	4,000	4,300	4,200	4,000	4,000	3,900	4,000	2.6
Oil & Gas	11,000	13,000	13,400	13,600	9,900	8,900	9,100	8,400	-7.7
Average Weekly Hours	44.9	42.4	41.9	42.3	40.0	42.9	43.0	44.3	3.0
Average Weekly Earnings	$371.77	$475.30	$481.85	$503.37	$503.20	$496.78	$508.69	$538.69	5.9

* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.
Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Employment statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code change. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.




COAL
Millions of dollars
Millions of tons
520
500
480
460
440
420
400
380
360
24
23
22
21
20
19
VALUE
PRODUCTION
NA
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
NA: Not Available

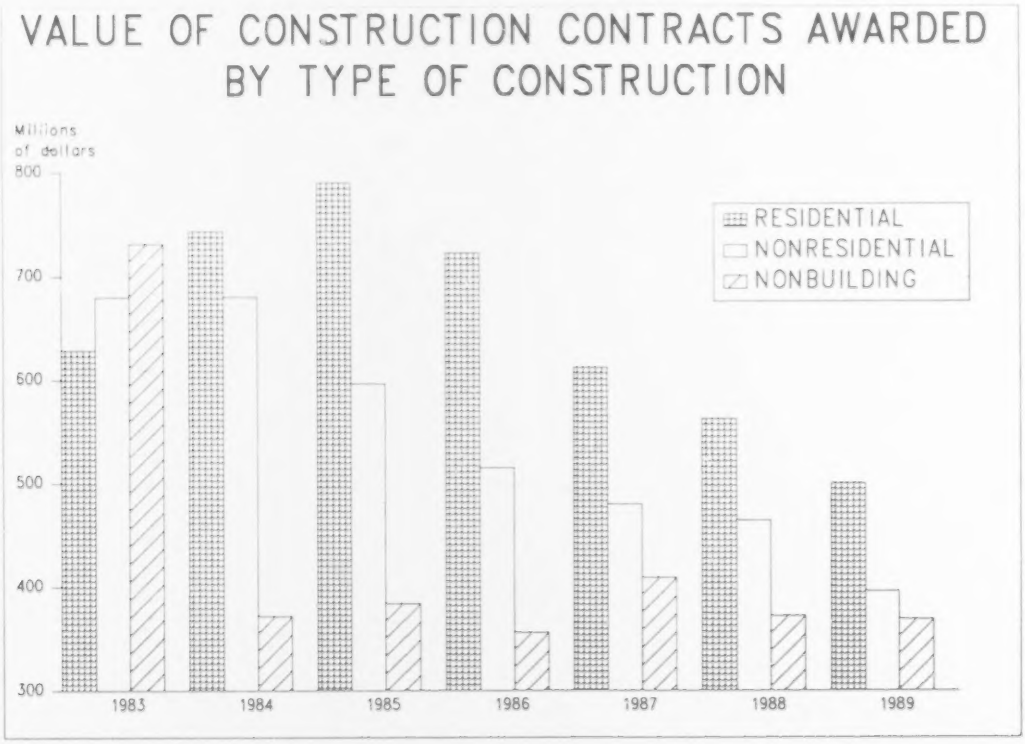

URANIUM
Millions of dollars
Tons
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
VALUE
PRODUCTION
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989

CONSTRUCTION

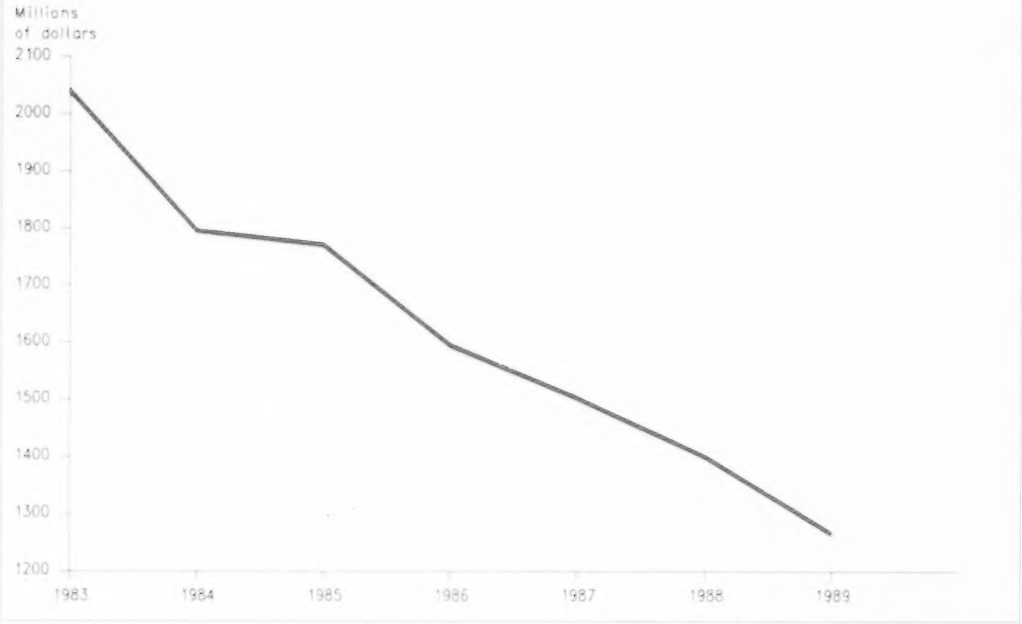
CONSTRUCTION IN NEW MEXICO

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
EMPLOYMENT (Monthly Averages)	35,600	33,700	36,600	37,500	35,100	32,100	31,000	30,600	-1.3
VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED									
Total ($000s)	$1,059,800	$2,040,090	$1,795,606	$1,770,642	$1,594,236	$1,501,698	$1,399,483	$1,265,782	-9.6
Residential	511,400	628,529	743,463	790,136	722,590	612,292	562,366	500,203	-11.1
Nonresidential	319,300	680,023	680,339	596,469	515,246	480,225	464,579	396,283	-14.7
Nonbuilding	229,100	731,538	371,804	384,037	356,400	409,181	372,538	369,296	-0.9
BUILDING PERMITS									
Value ($000s)									
Total[1]	$ na	$ 952,745	$1,210,109	$1,097,929	$1,031,479	$ 828,578	$ 693,031	$ 811,057	17.0
New Residential, Total	$ 462,826	$ 493,158	$ 683,631	$ 567,041	$ 603,833	$ 548,599	$ 420,612	$ 412,386	-2.0
Single Family	384,838	431,135	474,800	457,343	532,310	494,720	396,783	378,735	-4.5
Multifamily	77,987	62,023	208,831	109,698	71,523	53,879	23,829	33,651	41.2
New Nonresidential, Total	na	320,479	384,896	379,376	242,383	189,841	172,500	213,103	23.5
Permits/Units[2]									
New Residential, Total	13,097	10,814	16,525	11,790	11,513	9,268	6,401	6,003	-6.2
Single Family	9,057	8,081	7,955	7,150	8,122	7,338	5,337	4,730	-11.4
Multifamily	4,040	2,733	8,570	4,640	3,391	1,930	1,064	1,273	19.6
New Nonresidential, Total	na	2,480	2,591	2,473	2,973	2,319	1,451	1,423	-1.9

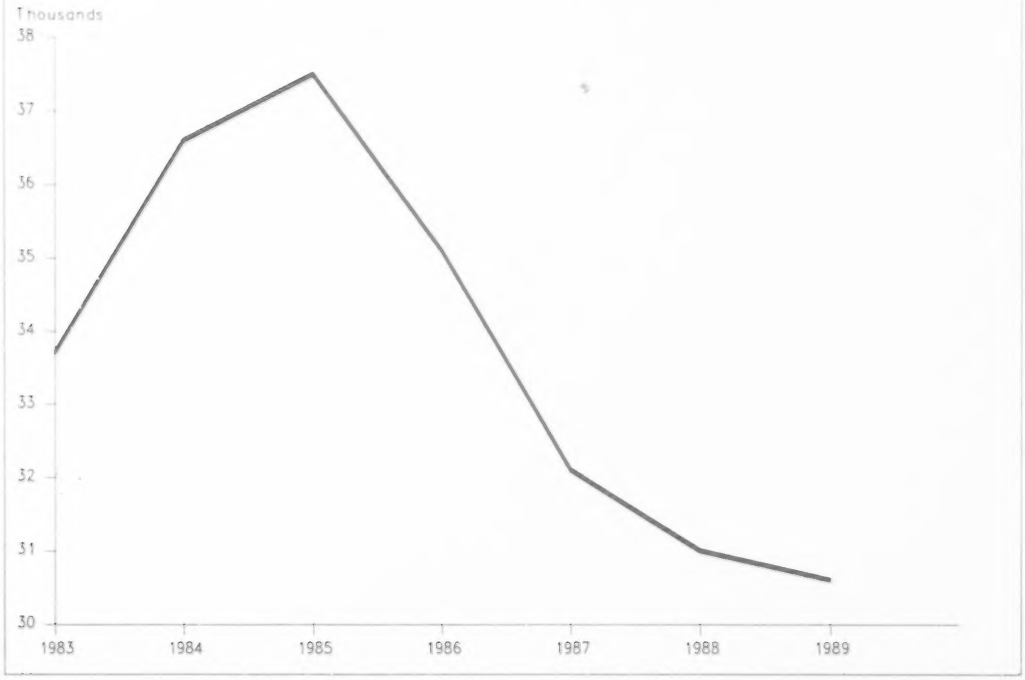
na Not available.
p Preliminary.
1 Total value includes new residential value, new nonresidential value, and the value of all additions and alterations (not shown separately).
2 Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor; F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill, Inc.; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.



TOTAL VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED



CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT

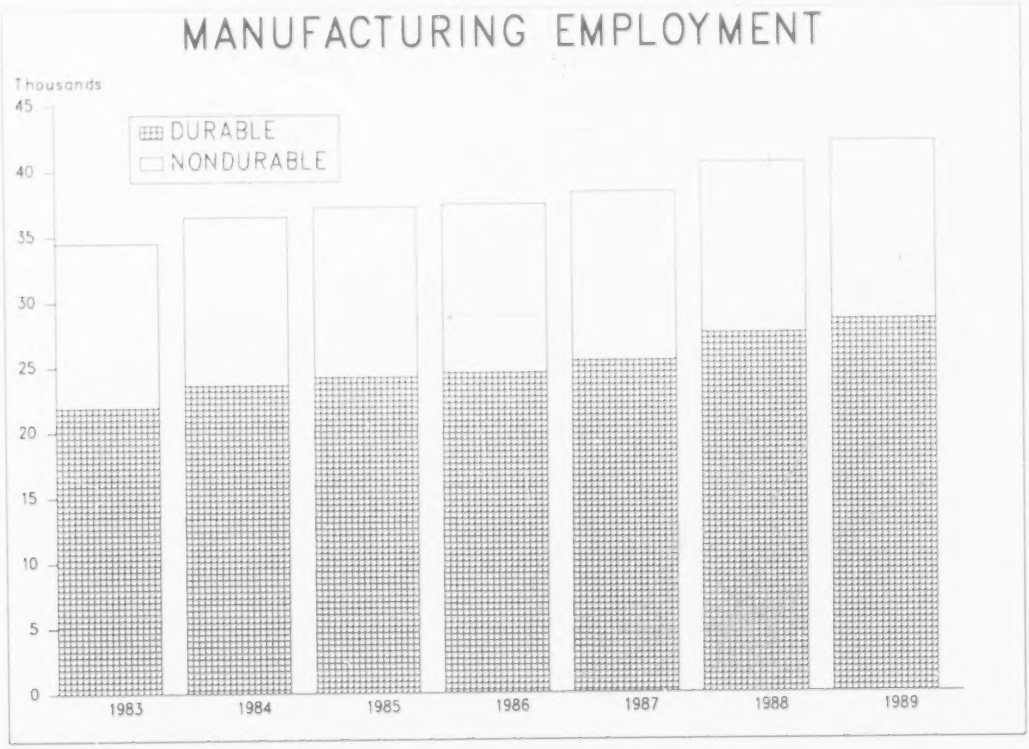


MANUFACTURING

SELECTED INDICATORS OF MANUFACTURING IN NEW MEXICO*

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
EMPLOYMENT (Monthly Averages)									
Total Manufacturing	34,800	34,400	36,500	37,300	37,400	38,300	40,400	42,100	4.2
Average Weekly Hours	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.7	40.5	40.0	-1.2
Average Weekly Earnings	$211.72	$301.72	$318.40	$334.72	$345.63	$346.98	$359.24	$348.80	-2.9
Durable Goods	20,600	21,900	23,600	24,200	24,500	25,400	27,500	28,500	3.6
Lumber & Wood Products	3,200	2,300	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,600	2,500	2,500	0.0
Transportation Equipment	3,500	3,900	3,500	4,000	4,100	4,600	5,200	5,300	1.9
Other	13,900	15,600	17,600	17,600	17,800	18,300	19,800	20,700	4.5
Average Weekly Hours	40.7	40.6	40.2	40.2	40.0	40.6	41.3	40.8	-1.2
Average Weekly Earnings	$234.03	$315.46	$328.84	$344.51	$353.20	$361.75	$374.59	$371.28	-0.9
Nondurable Goods	14,200	12,600	12,900	13,000	12,900	12,900	13,000	13,600	4.6
Food & Kindred Products	4,700	4,000	4,100	4,200	4,200	4,100	4,000	4,300	7.5
Textiles & Apparel	3,900	2,600	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,600	2,700	2,700	0.0
Other	5,700	6,000	6,300	6,500	6,300	6,200	6,400	6,600	3.1
Average Weekly Hours	37.7	37.7	39.3	39.0	38.4	37.7	38.5	38.1	-1.0
Average Weekly Earnings	$176.06	$.71.82	$295.93	$314.73	$329.09	$312.53	$ 320.71	$297.56	-7.2
PRODUCTION ($ Millions)									
Value of Shipments	$ na	$3,994.7	$3,911.9	$4,073.7	$3,776.4	$4,224.9	$ na	$ na	na
Value Added	na	1,309.9	1,266.1	1,634.7	1,931.5	1,719.3	na	na	na
Cost of Materials	na	2,711.7	2,658.1	2,474.9	1,922.2	2,501.1	na	na	na

* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
na Not available.
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufacturers and Annual Survey of Manufacturers, various years.
Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Employment statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code change. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.

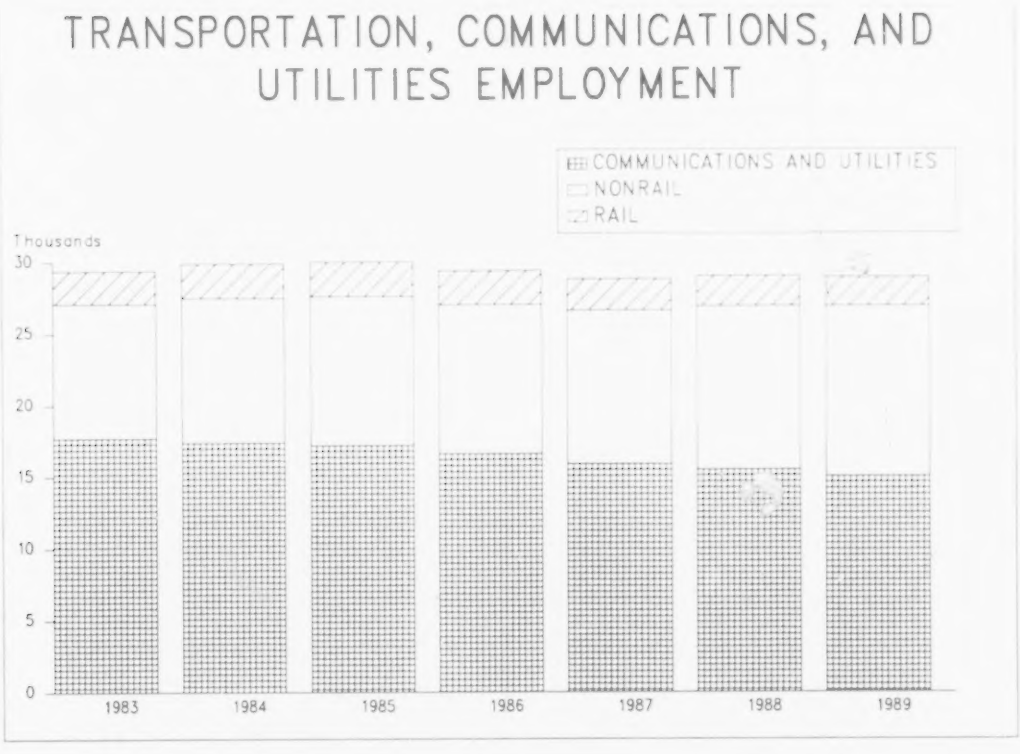


TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
TOTAL	28,100	29,500	30,000	30,000	29,400	28,800	29,000	28,900	-0.3
Rail	3,000	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,200	2,100	2,000	-4.8
Nonrail	9,300	9,400	10,100	10,400	10,400	10,700	11,400	11,900	4.4
Trucking & Warehousing	5,800	5,500	6,000	6,200	6,000	6,100	6,600	6,900	4.5
Other Transportation	3,500	3,900	4,100	4,200	4,400	4,600	4,800	5,000	4.2
Utilities & Communications	15,700	17,700	17,400	17,200	16,600	15,900	15,500	15,000	-3.2
Communications	7,200	8,000	7,700	7,400	6,900	6,700	6,600	6,500	-1.5
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Utilities	8,500	9,700	9,700	9,800	9,700	9,200	8,900	8,500	-4.5

* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.
Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Employment statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code change. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

SELECTED INDICATORS OF TRADE IN NEW MEXICO*

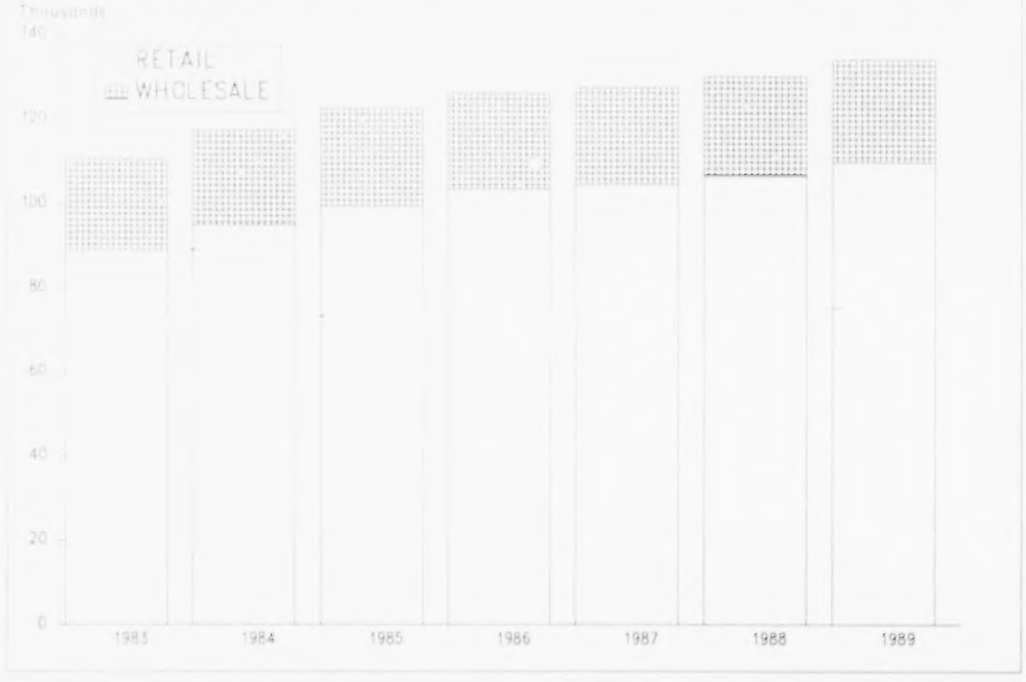
	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
EMPLOYMENT (Monthly Average)									
Total Trade	104,100	110,700	117,500	122,600	126,300	127,700	130,300	134,200	3.0
Average Weekly Hours[1]	na	na	32.2	33.0	32.2	32.7	31.7	31.3	-1.3
Average Weekly Earnings[1]	$ na	na	$211.55	$219.45	$217.99	$221.05	$213.34	$218.79	2.6
Wholesale[2]	21,700	21,500	22,400	23,000	22,700	22,800	23,500	24,200	3.0
Durable Goods[2]	13,000	12,600	13,200	13,600	13,400	13,200	13,600	13,900	2.2
Nondurable Goods	8,200	9,000	9,200	9,400	9,300	9,600	9,900	10,300	4.0
Average Weekly Hours[1,2]	na	na	41.1	41.7	40.4	39.8	37.1	38.8	4.6
Average Weekly Earnings[1,2]	$ na	$ na	$372.78	$377.80	$375.32	$384.87	$352.45	$367.44	4.3
Retail[2]	82,900	89,200	95,100	99,600	103,600	104,900	106,800	110,000	3.0
Bldg. Materials & Garden Supplies	#	#	4,400	4,600	4,400	4,300	4,300	4,300	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	10,800	10,300	10,300	10,700	11,900	12,100	12,300	12,900	4.9
Food Stores	11,200	12,800	14,000	14,500	15,400	14,900	14,800	15,300	3.4
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	13,200	12,100	12,700	13,000	13,000	13,200	13,900	14,200	2.2
Apparel & Accessories	#	#	5,200	5,600	5,500	5,600	5,500	5,500	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishings	#	#	4,100	4,400	4,400	4,300	4,400	4,300	-2.3
Eating & Drinking Places	25,200	31,500	33,700	35,400	37,500	38,900	39,700	41,100	3.5
Miscellaneous Retail[2,3]	21,400	22,600	10,700	11,100	11,600	11,600	11,900	12,300	3.4
Average Weekly Hours[1,2]	na	na	30.3	31.1	30.7	31.3	30.6	29.8	-2.6
Average Weekly Earnings[1,2]	$ na	$ na	$177.56	$187.17	$187.88	$189.05	$185.44	$188.63	1.7
GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES									
TOTAL TRADE ($ Millions)	$ 5,203	$ 6,361	$ 6,862	$ 7,630	$ 7,661	$ 7,598	$ 8,153	$ 8,795	7.9

* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
\# Data are not available; included in Miscellaneous Retail.
na Not available.
p Preliminary.
1 Hours and earnings data prior to 1984 are not comparable with data from 1984 forward.
2 Employment data in the Wholesale Durable Goods and Miscellaneous Retail catagories for 1988 and 1989 are not entirely comparable to data for years prior to 1988. Due to Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code changes employment in the used auto parts industry was moved from Miscellaneous Retail to Wholesale Durable Goods.
3 In 1979 and 1983 the Miscellaneous Retail industry included Building Materials & Garden Supplies, Apparel & Accessories, and Furniture & Home Furnishings categories. In other years these categories are shown separately.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor, New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Employment statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code change. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT

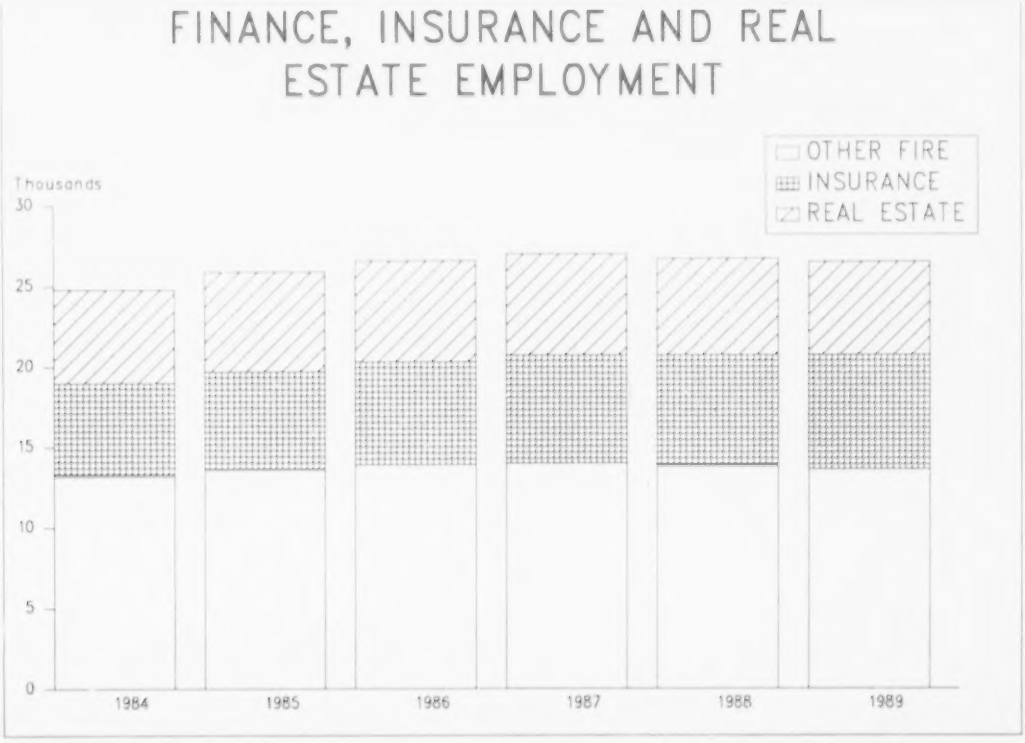


FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
TOTAL	21,200	23,200	24,700	25,800	26,600	26,900	26,600	26,500	-0.4
Real Estate	#	#	5,800	6,200	6,300	6,300	6,000	5,800	-3.3
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,400	5,500	5,800	6,100	6,400	6,700	6,900	7,100	2.9
Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate[1]	15,800	17,700	13,200	13,600	13,900	14,000	13,800	13,600	-1.4

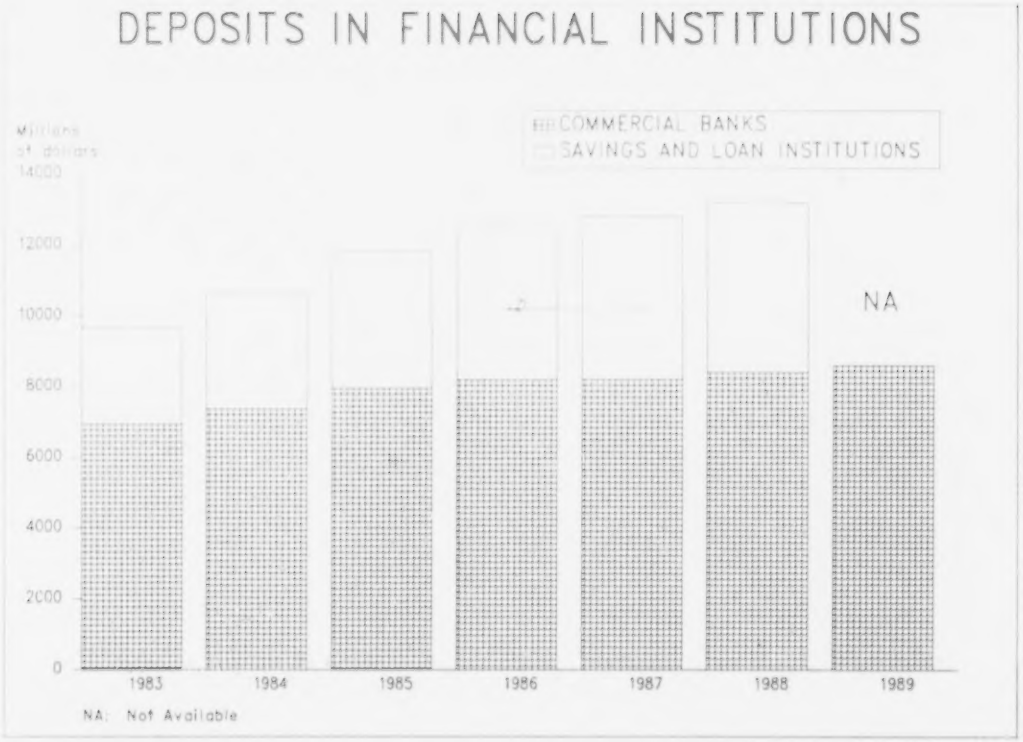
* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
\# Data are not avaiable; included in Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.
p Preliminary.
1 Includes all depository institutions and various other finance, insurance and real estate categories. In 1979 and 1983 the separate Real Estate category is also included.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.
Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Employment statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code change. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.



FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
($ Millions)

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
Banks[1]									
Assets	$ 5,035	$ 8,057	$ 8,648	$ 9,182	$ 9,516	$ 9,579	$ 9,816	$10,248	4.4
Deposits	4,435	6,935	7,376	7,956	8,196	8,212	8,405	8,598	2.3
Net Loans	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,572	5,719	2.6
Savings & Loan Associations									
Assets[2]	$ 2,225	$ 3,411	$ 4,043	$ 4,640	$ 5,360	$ 6,043	$ 5,763	$ na	na
Deposits[2]	1,843	2,742	3,268	3,862	4,326	4,597	4,777	na	na
Mortgage Loans Closed[3]	611	980	1,364	1,471	1,820	1,516	1,095	na	na
MISCELLANEOUS[3]									
Life Insurance Sales	$ 1,848	$ 4,142	$ 4,194	$ 4,630	$ 4,734	$ 4,791	$ 4,989	$ na	na
New Business Incorporations	3,059	2,475	2,878	2,843	2,495	2,433	2,507	2,386[4]	4.9[5]
Business Failure Liabilities	na	na	41	265	245	53	216	84	-61.1

na Not available.
p Preliminary.
1 Midyear figures.
2 Monthly averages.
3 Annual totals.
4 First eleven (11) months of the year.
5 Percent change based on 11 months of 1989 compared to 11 months of 1988.
Source: The Federal Reserve Bank; Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Life Insurance Fact Book, various issues; and Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.



SERVICES, RECREATION AND TOURISM

SERVICES EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

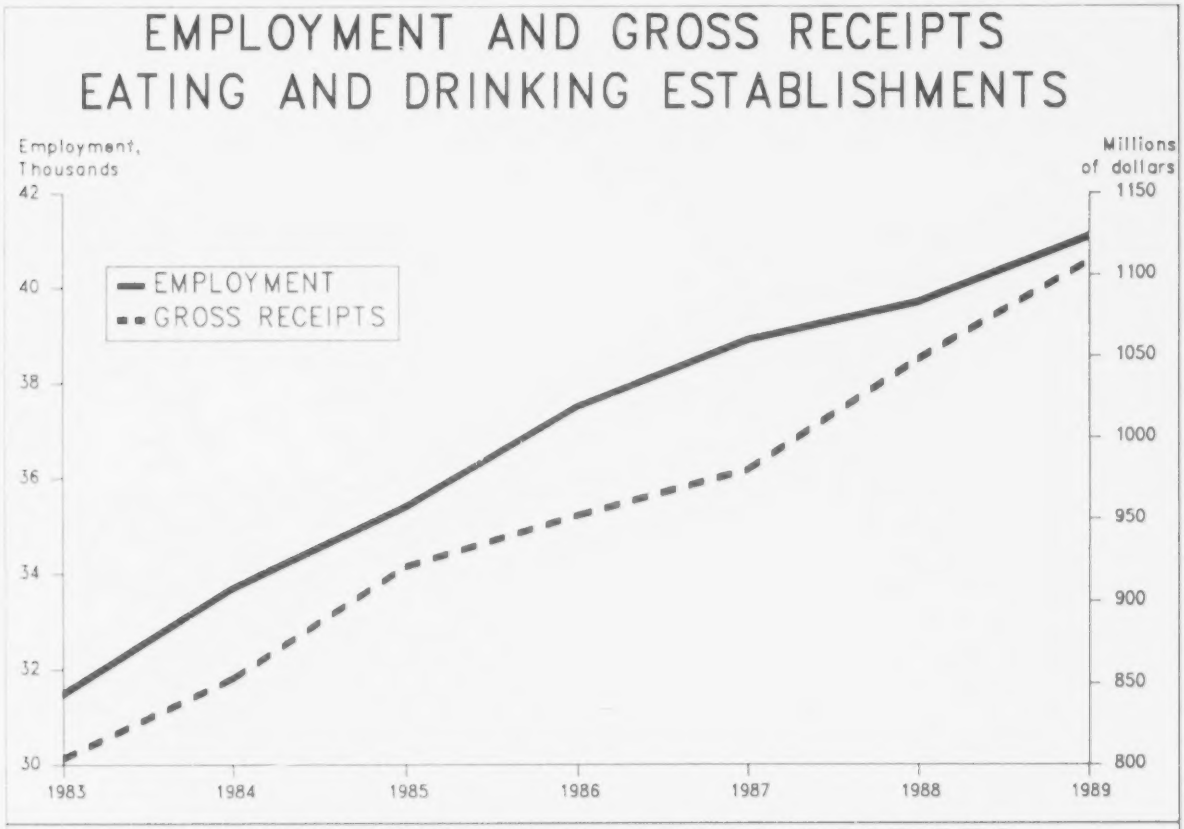
	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989P	% Change 1988-1989
TOTAL[1]	89,600	99,700	106,300	113,200	118,900	123,000	133,400	139,100	4.3
Lodging Establishments	9,600	10,300	10,600	10,900	11,300	11,400	11,500	11,700	1.7
Health	19,200	25,100	26,000	27,100	29,300	30,400	31,700	33,000	4.1
Social	10,400	6,600	7,000	7,100	6,900	7,200	7,900	8,300	5.1
Membership Organizations[1]	6,100	5,400	5,700	6,300	6,400	6,600	10,400	11,100	6.7
Other	44,300	52,300	57,100	61,800	64,900	67,500	71,900	75,000	4.3

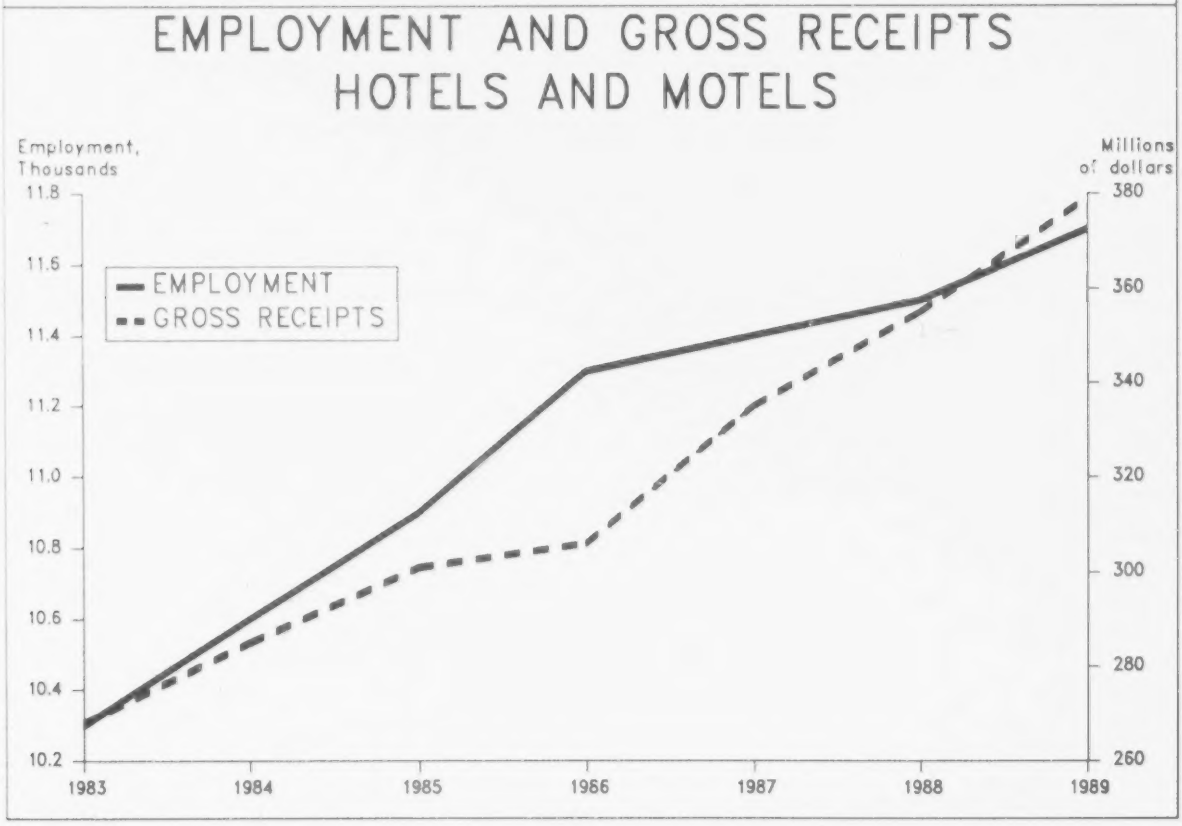
* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
p Preliminary.
1 A portion of the increase in Services employment from 1987 to 1988 is attributable to a special employer survey conducted in the Membership Organization sector. Therefore, Services employment data in 1988 and 1989 are not completely comparable to data for years prior to 1988.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.
Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Employment statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code change. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.

INDICATORS OF RECREATION AND TOURISM IN NEW MEXICO

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989P	% Change 1988-1989
EMPLOYMENT (monthly averages)									
Lodging Establishments	9,600	10,300	10,600	10,900	11,300	11,400	11,500	11,700	1.7
Eating & Drinking Places	26,200	31,500	33,700	35,400	37,500	38,900	39,700	41,100	3.5
GROSS RECEIPTS ($000s)									
Lodging Establishments	$ 156,110	$ 268,309	$ 285,247	$ 301,265	$ 306,465	$ 335,037	$ 354,503	$ 378,585	6.8
Eating & Drinking Places	555,820	803,580	852,838	921,091	951,554	980,128	1,047,730	1,108,052	5.8
LODGERS TAX RECEIPTS ($000s)	$ na	$ na	$ na	$ na	$ 7,200	$ 8,347	$ 9,724	$ na	na
VISITS TO NATIONAL PARKS & MOUNMENTS									
Annual Total	1,765,175	1,732,645	1,782,910	1,773,459	2,004,642	1,968,414	2,015,070	2,173,415	7.9
Quarterly Total: I	284,832	243,439	255,016	232,869	368,106	290,611	293,315	365,179	24.5
II	603,996	530,384	604,526	573,941	608,487	634,307	632,543	672,201	6.3
III	653,144	712,204	665,661	691,280	748,416	762,509	770,795	794,191	3.0
IV	223,203	246,618	257,707	275,369	279,633	280,987	318,417	341,844	7.4
VISITS TO STATE PARKS[1]	na	na	na	na	na	na	4,870,303	4,552,727	-6.5

p Preliminary.
na Not available.
1 State park data prior to 1988 is inconsistant with data from 1988 forward.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor; New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department; New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service; and the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Park and Recreation Division.


EMPLOYMENT AND GROSS RECEIPTS
EATING AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS
Employment, Thousands
Millions of dollars
EMPLOYMENT
GROSS RECEIPTS
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
1150
1100
1050
1000
950
900
850
800
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989

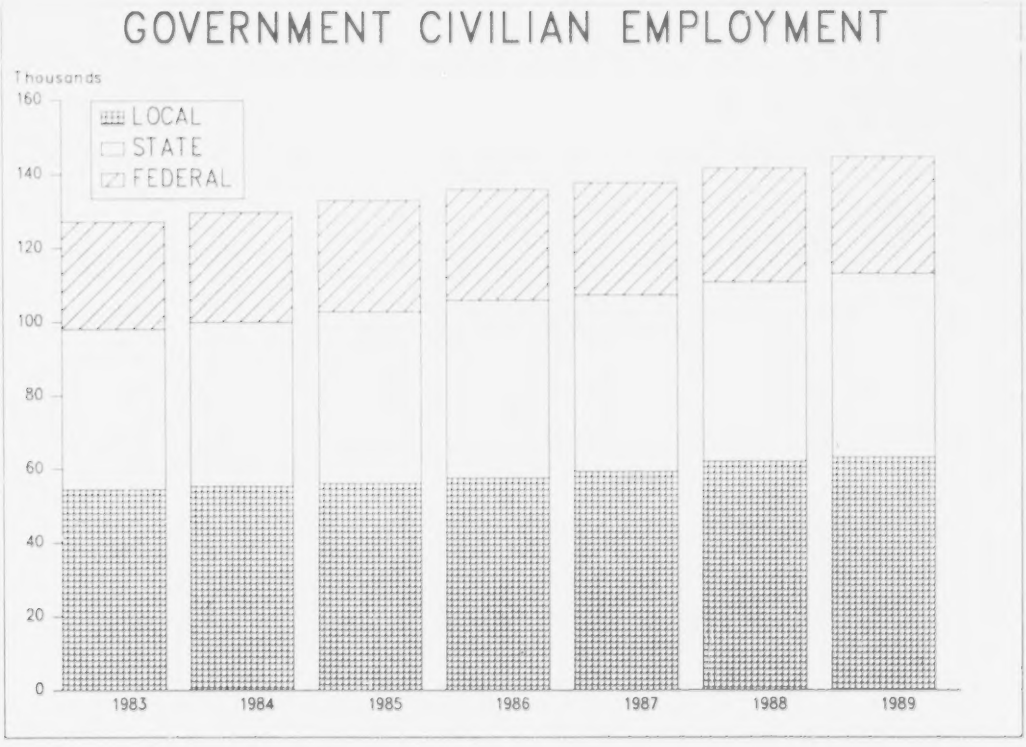

EMPLOYMENT AND GROSS RECEIPTS
HOTELS AND MOTELS
Employment, Thousands
Millions of dollars
EMPLOYMENT
GROSS RECEIPTS
11.8
11.6
11.4
11.2
11.0
10.8
10.6
10.4
10.2
380
360
340
320
300
280
260
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989

GOVERNMENT

CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
TOTAL	120,500	127,200	129,700	132,800	135,900	137,600	141,600	144,600	2.1
Federal	29,400	29,100	29,700	30,100	30,000	30,400	30,800	31,500	2.3
State & Local	91,200	98,100	100,000	102,800	105,900	107,300	110,800	113,100	2.1
State	40,600	43,600	44,600	46,700	48,300	47,900	48,700	49,900	2.5
Local	50,600	54,500	55,400	56,100	57,600	59,400	62,100	63,200	1.8

* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.



THE COUNTDOWN: NEW MEXICO IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

By the year 2010, New Mexico's population will be approximately 1.9 million. Of these, 58 percent will be minorities—43 percent Hispanics, 11 percent Native Americans, and 3 percent Other Races. The share of white non-Hispanics (42 percent) will drop by about 11 percentage points from their 53 percent share of the population in 1980.

Declining migration and a consistently low and declining fertility account for the decreasing demographic dominance of white non-Hispanics in New Mexico. The economic boom in the 1970s brought about an influx of migrants, mostly young adults in search of economic prosperity, from the Northeast, the Midwestern States, and other neighboring states. White non-Hispanics constituted about two-thirds of the approximately 10,000 yearly (net) migrants into the State.

In the mid-1980s, New Mexico experienced economic reversals due to the downturn in the oil and mining industries. This triggered a new trend in migration—the out-migration of the economically active population, particularly in counties which are heavily dependent on the oil and mining industries. It is assumed that most of the out-migrants are white non-Hispanics, so that by 1990 slightly less than 50 percent of all the approximately 3,000 yearly (net) migrants into the State will be in this group. The slowing migration trend is projected to continue until the 21st Century. Nevertheless, because of declining fertility and the aging of the white non-Hispanic population, migration will assume an even greater importance in the growth of this racial group. By 2010, more than three-fourths of the population increase among white non-Hispanics will be due to migration.

Initially, migration will be the major component of population growth among Other Races. In 1980, 58 percent of the increase in the number of Other Races was the result of migration. Foreign migrants accounted for most of the growth of Other Races. Refugees from Indo-China (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia) and other war-torn countries (Iran and Afghanistan) constituted the bulk of the migrants in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The migration of African-Americans to the State is generally associated with military transfers. Thus, on balance the number of African-American out-migrants is equal to the number of in-migrants. It is projected, however, that foreign migration will be more restrictive, so that by 2010 natural increase will assume greater importance. By 2010, migration will account for only 22 percent of the population growth of Other Races.

Overall, migration has been a minor source of population growth among Hispanics and Native Americans. Hispanics have grown mostly by natural increase. In spite of the much publicized influx of undocumented aliens and the increase in the number of foreign migrants to the United States, migration has played a very minor role in the growth of the Hispanic population in New Mexico. In 1980, migration accounted for only 21 percent of the total population growth among New Mexican Hispanics. By 2010, migration is projected to contribute only 7 percent to the total population increase among New Mexico Hispanics. Because of the financial expense involved in immigrating and the length of time required in establishing social and economic networks, foreign migrants are more likely to remain in the State until such time that they become more economically established. Stricter immigration laws, however, will result in even fewer foreign Hispanic immigrants by 2010. Furthermore, because of the nature of the land tenure in New Mexico, local Hispanics and Native Americans do not have a strong propensity to migrate to other regions of the U.S.

The population of Native Americans has grown almost exclusively from natural increase. Historical data on migration indicate very little geographic mobility among Native Americans. It is projected that the same pattern will continue into the 21st Century.

White non-Hispanics, despite their numerical advantage, contributed only 38 percent to the State's total yearly births of approximately 28,000 in 1980. By comparison, Hispanics, who were only 37 percent of the total State's population, contributed 46 percent. The Native Americans, who constituted 8 percent of the 1980 State total population contributed 12 percent to the total births in 1980. By 2010, 51 percent of the total yearly births of approximately 29,000 will be Hispanics, 28 percent white non-Hispanics, 17 percent Native Americans, and 4 percent Other Races. Because of their older age structure, white non-Hispanics will account for 58 percent of all deaths by 2010. About 31 percent of all the deaths will be Hispanics, 8 percent Native Americans, and 3 percent Other Races.

Clearly, a drastic reduction in the number of migrants to New Mexico will have a much greater impact on the population growth rate of white non-Hispanics. Moreover, because of their significantly lower fertility rates, white non-Hispanics will be the slowest growing group in New Mexico. In 20 years, white non-Hispanics will increase by about 49,000. The Hispanics will increase by about 77,000 people by 2010. There will be approximately 18,000 more people in the Other Races group in 20 years.

Native Americans, because of their consistently high fertility and low mortality rates will be the fastest growing group in the State. At their projected growth rate of 2.35 percent between 1990 and 2000, it will only take 30 years for this group to double their number. Hispanics will double in 40 years, while Other Races will double in 35 years. The State as a whole will take approximately 60 years to double its population.

One of the most obvious trends in the next 20 years is the overall aging of the population. By 2010, the share of the elderly in the State population will rise to about 13 percent from 9 percent in 1980. Owing to the low fertility of white non-Hispanics, this group will have the oldest population. By 2010, almost one-fifth of all white non-Hispanics in New Mexico will be elderly. By contrast, only 7 percent of all Native Americans and Other Races will be 65 years or older. Among Hispanics, 9 percent will be aged 65 years or older by 2010.

The high fertility among Hispanics, Native Americans, and Other Races will result in a young population. While only 15 percent of white non-Hispanics will be 14 years old or younger, the corresponding figures for Hispanics, Native Americans, and Other Races are 25 percent, 33 percent, and 24 percent,

respectively. On the whole, New Mexico will maintain a relatively young population: 22 percent of the State's population will be 14 years or younger by 2010. In comparison, the United States will have 18 percent of its population in this age category.

What are the implications of these trends? The State will be faced with the challenge of meeting the needs of a growing minority population. Moreover, this minority population will be young. Investments in the education and training of this rapidly growing population will determine the social and economic well-being of New Mexico in the 21st Century.

Native Americans and Hispanics will take the lead in the overall population increase. The high fertility among these two groups will require greater investments in maternity and child care. Because migration is a relatively small aspect of the growth, much of the effect of larger populations is expected to be felt in those Indian reservations and Hispanic communities traditionally inhabited by them. The implications for development will require greater infrastructure needs for their communities as well.

On the other hand, the white non-Hispanic population is expected to age significantly. The age shift is consistent with aging patterns across the nation. As such, white non-Hispanic populations are expected to require greater investments in health care and nursing facilities. Because migration trends tend to have significant impacts upon this population group, a positive change in economic activity within the State would result in a greater influx of white non-Hispanics, especially in their prime labor-force age groupings.

PROJECTED POPULATION FOR NEW MEXICO, BY RACE AND SEX
1980–2010

Race	1980	1990	2000	2010
WHITE NON-HISPANIC				
Female	350,255	390,848	407,207	418,722
Male	340,831	380,202	393,058	401,447
Both Sexes	691,086	771,050	800,265	820,169
HISPANIC				
Female	242,620	304,493	362,601	421,436
Male	237,178	298,720	356,438	414,648
Both Sexes	479,798	603,213	719,039	836,084
NATIVE AMERICAN				
Female	55,424	72,960	93,068	115,310
Male	51,310	66,112	82,799	100,957
Both Sexes	106,734	139,072	175,867	216,267
OTHER RACES				
Female	15,415	20,155	24,492	28,693
Male	15,655	21,758	26,679	31,041
Both Sexes	31,070	41,913	51,171	59,734
ALL RACES				
Female	663,714	788,456	887,368	984,161
Male	644,974	766,792	858,974	948,093
Both Sexes	1,308,688	1,555,248	1,746,342	1,932,254

Adelamar N. Alcantara
Demographer

1990 CENSUS UPDATE

On April 1, 1990 the U.S. Census Bureau will conduct the nation's 21st decennial census. The results of the census will be put to many uses by government agencies, businesses, and non-profit organizations. A few of these uses include the redistricting of our legislature, site selection for retail stores and factories, marketing campaigns for businesses, the development of social programs for the poor, and the creation of plans for better roads and transportation systems. A wide variety of economic and social data will be gathered from New Mexicans and this information will be a key ingredient in government and business decision making throughout the 1990s. An accurate census is essential and it is only possible if all households complete the census questionnaire.

In New Mexico, the questionnaires will be mailed out beginning March 23. The majority of towns and most rural locations are list enumerate areas. In these areas the U.S. Postal Service will deliver unaddressed questionnaires to all known housing units. The head of household should then fill out the questionnaire and wait for a census enumerator to collect the form. The state's larger cities, Los Alamos County, and most of Bernalillo and Santa Fe counties are mailout-mailback areas. In these areas, an addressed questionnaire will be mailed to each household and the completed form should be mailed back to the appropriate Census Bureau office. The Census Bureau will followup with all those households who do not respond or provide incomplete responses. This follow-up work will continue through June 1990.

Two types of questionnaires will be mailed—the short form and the long form. The short form, which consists of 14 questions, will be mailed to most households. The long form, consisting of 59 questions, will be mailed to roughly one in six households. Some questions in each questionnaire will have multiple parts, and there may be questions on the long form which won't pertain to any given household.

Individual answers to all questions are strictly confidential. The Census Bureau tallies answers to questions on an individual's form along with answers to the same questions on all other census forms. It is these numeric totals, not personal answers, that are then published.

Since follow-up work will continue long after April 1, the Census Bureau is still seeking community help with various promotional projects. For example, employers are asked to become involved in employee census awareness campaigns. This involvement could include attaching memos about the 1990 Census to employee paychecks. Persons interested in participating in census promotional activities or working as census enumerators should contact the Census Bureau District Office in their area. New Mexico District Office addresses and phone numbers are as follows:

Albuquerque
U.S. Bureau of the Census
420 Central S.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
(505) 768-1000 or (505) 768-1007

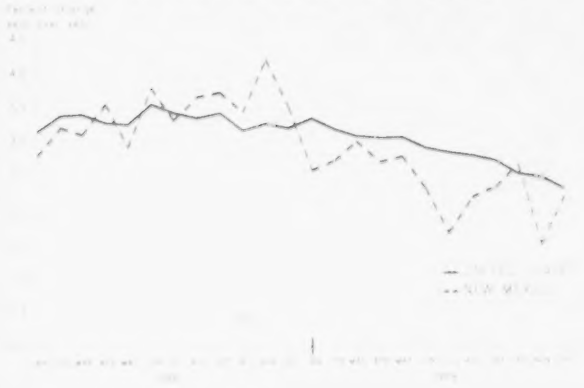
Las Cruces
U.S. Bureau of the Census
530 North Church St.
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001
(505) 523-2907 or (505) 523-5001

Santa Fe
U.S. Bureau of the Census
2860 Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 438-7330 or (505) 438-7339

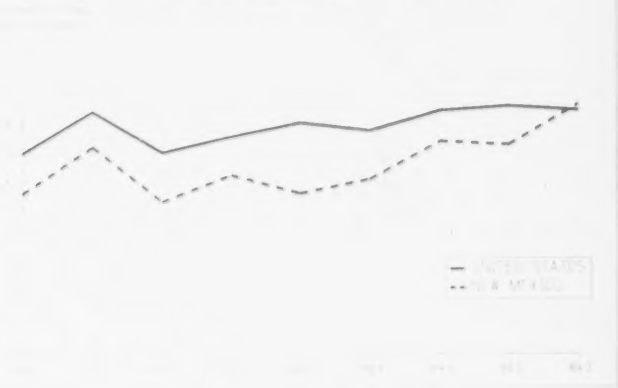
Kevin Kargacin
Head, Information Services

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO

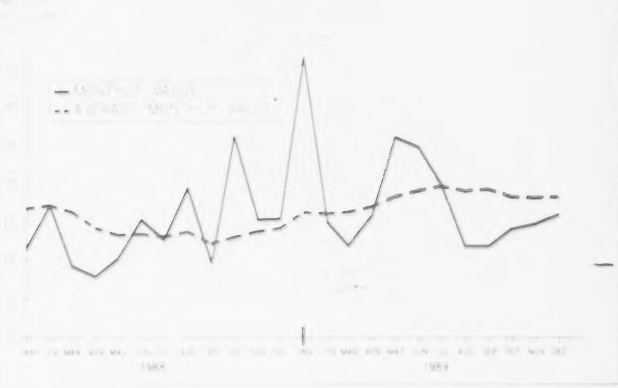


TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO

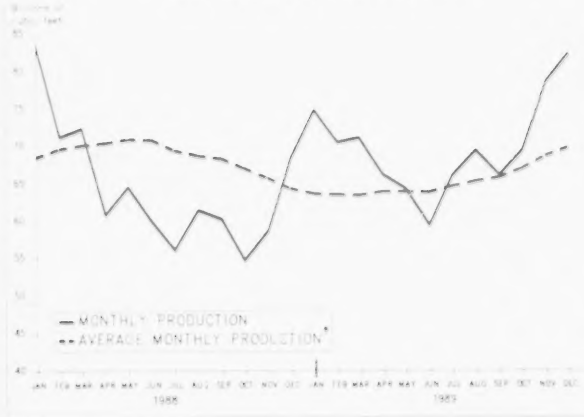


RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS,
DOLLAR VALUE

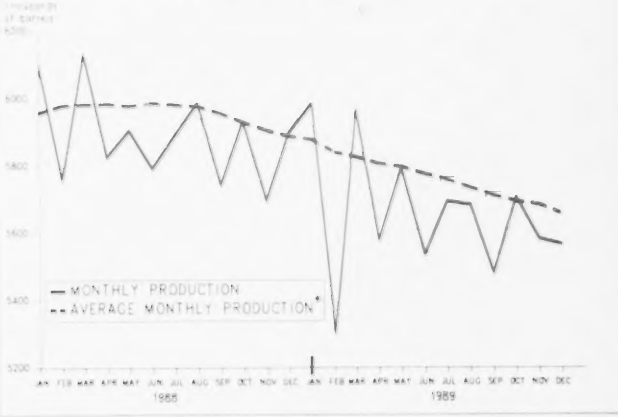
NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS,
DOLLAR VALUE



NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION



PETROLEUM PRODUCTION



U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Dec 89	126.1	4.6	125.9
Food and beverages	Dec 89	127.2	5.5	126.7
Housing	Dec 89	124.9	3.9	124.5
Apparel and upkeep	Dec 89	119.2	1.0	122.1
Transportation	Dec 89	115.2	4.0	115.0
Medical care	Dec 89	154.4	8.5	153.9
Entertainment	Dec 89	129.1	5.1	128.6
Other goods and services	Dec 89	152.9	8.2	151.9
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Dec 89	124.6	4.5	124.4
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q4 89	4168.1	2.4	4042.7
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Dec 89	10.5	0.0	10.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Dec 89	10.1	7.2	10.1
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Dec 89	7.6	-5.6	7.6
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Dec 89	142.8	1.7	142.3
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Dec 89	244.2	2.2	239.7

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Dec 89	663.5	3.4	661.0	117,698	1.5	118,168
Unemployment rate (%)	Dec 89	5.5	-	5.8	5.1	-	5.2
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Dec 89	568.9	2.2	568.6	110,391	2.3	110,390
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q3 89	20,495	8.7	20,133	4,433,078	8.5	4,352,603
Housing units permitted							
Single	Dec 89	299	-4.2	341	56,549	-12.2	68,404
Multi	Dec 89	225	1306.3	25	33,479	-11.4	28,826

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
1. GENERAL				
Civilian labor force* (000)	Dec 89	702.3	2.6	701.4
Total employment* (000)	Dec 89	663.5	3.4	661.0
Unemployment* (000)	Dec 89	38.8	-10.0	40.4
Unemployment rate (%)	Dec 89	5.5	-	5.8
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Dec 89	1169.0	-9.7	1128.0
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Dec 89	568.9	2.2	568.6
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q3 89	20495.0	8.7	20133.0
New business incorporations	Nov 89	180.0	13.2	244.0
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Dec 89	1642.0	137.3	4004.0
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS				
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Nov 89	123.0	7.5	106.5
Crops ($ mil.)	Nov 89	54.1	25.2	49.0
Total ($ mil.)	Nov 89	177.1	12.4	155.5
3. MINING				
Employment** (000)	Dec 89	15.0	2.7	14.9
Average hourly earnings ($)	Dec 89	13.12	7.1	12.26
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Dec 89	5565.8	-5.6	5582.2
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Dec 89	82.3	20.3	78.5
Coal production (000 short tons)	Dec 89	1746.0	-7.8	1912.0
Oil well completions&	Dec 89	28.0	-20.0	34.0
Gas well completions&	Dec 89	36.0	2.9	26.0
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Dec 89	330.2	-11.3	311.2
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Nov 89	97.7	51.2	102.5
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Nov 89	111.9	40.8	87.7
4. CONSTRUCTION				
Employment** (000)	Dec 89	29.3	-3.6	31.3
Average hourly earnings ($)	Dec 89	11.85	4.2	11.34
Residential units permitted	Dec 89	524.0	59.8	366.0
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Dec 89	28.0	16.2	28.6
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Dec 89	15.9	3.2	14.7
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Dec 89	35.4	7.9	31.5
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Dec 89	31.7	126.4	18.3
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Dec 89	18.0	27.7	37.0
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES				
Employment** (000)	Dec 89	29.6	2.4	29.4
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Dec 89	14.24	4.6	14.11
6. MANUFACTURING				
Employment** (000)	Dec 89	42.5	3.2	42.7
Average hourly earnings ($)	Dec 89	8.99	-0.1	8.95
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Dec 89	5.6	0.0	5.6
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Dec 89	5.3	0.0	5.4
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Dec 89	4.8	20.0	4.7
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Dec 89	2.6	-3.7	2.6
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Dec 89	2.5	-3.8	2.6

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
7. TRADE				
Wholesale employment** (000)	Dec 89	24.6	1.7	24.6
Retail employment** (000)	Dec 89	112.5	2.0	111.1
Average hourly earnings ($)	Dec 89	7.19	7.5	7.02
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE				
Employment** (000)	Dec 89	26.8	1.9	26.7
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Dec 89	7.03	9.8	6.67
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q3 89	10418.0	4.9	10248.0
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q3 89	8693.0	3.0	8598.0
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q3 89	5886.0	3.4	5719.0
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Jul 89	5261.0	-11.0	5322.0
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Jul 89	4626.0	-4.3	4598.0
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Jul 89	46.0	-59.6	75.0
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM				
Total service employment** (000)	Dec 89	139.9	2.5	138.5
Lodging employment** (000)	Dec 89	11.3	1.8	11.4
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Dec 89	40.9	4.3	41.0
Visits to state parks (000)	Dec 89	106.3	-4.5	186.1
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Dec 89	80.3	3.6	100.7
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Dec 89	380.7	5.5	380.6
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q3 89	3530.7	16.2	2756.8
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Dec 89	46.1	0.7	57.5
10. GOVERNMENT				
Total government employment** (000)	Dec 89	148.7	3.0	149.4
Federal employment** (000)	Dec 89	31.1	-1.0	31.1
State employment** @@ (000)	Dec 89	52.4	5.2	53.2
Local employment** (000)	Dec 89	65.2	3.2	65.1
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Nov 89	135.5	-8.1	147.9

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Communications and utilities only.
A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* OCT-DEC	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* JUL-SEP
Alamogordo	$ 14,876	-0.2	$ 16,570
Albuquerque	265,904	11.5	266,415
Artesia	5,280	12.8	5,115
Carlsbad	12,716	10.5	14,193
Clovis	17,538	-0.2	16,970
Deming	5,810	5.0	6,101
Espanola	7,114	3.6	7,505
Farmington	32,409	10.0	31,155
Gallup	23,734	7.0	23,515
Hobbs	16,078	-1.7	15,847
Las Cruces	37,957	6.8	36,155
Las Vegas	6,093	3.9	6,209
Los Alamos	7,627	19.9	7,469
Portales	5,086	-2.9	5,157
Rio Rancho	5,675	-4.1	6,023
Roswell	21,340	15.1	20,598
Ruidoso	5,449	11.1	7,652
Santa Fe	62,860	18.6	66,040
Silver City	8,872	11.0	7,878
Taos	9,349	16.6	9,912
State total	733,523	11.0	758,671

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION@
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	DEC. 1989	DEC. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH DEC. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH DEC. 1988	DEC. 1989	DEC. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH DEC. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH DEC. 1988
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	7	8	75	97	$ 461	$ 506	$ 4,727	$ 5,600
Albuquerque, Total	73	129	1,778	2,129	6,072	9,347	125,354	148,391
Single Family	73	129	1,335	1,853	6,072	9,347	109,964	141,397
Multi Family	0	0	443	276	0	0	15,389	6,994
Carlsbad	1	1	20	31	137	88	1,772	1,888
Clovis	7	0	106	30	541	0	7,024	2,431
Farmington	4	1	39	31	362	55	2,930	1,996
Hobbs	0	1	3	7	0	116	293	999
Las Cruces	36	20	546	530	1,974	1,123	28,420	26,355
Los Alamos	1	1	20	22	150	215	3,061	2,762
Rio Rancho	54	43	696	929	1,988	2,084	33,212	41,154
Roswell	4	6	65	66	294	538	4,569	4,885
Ruidoso	4	0	56	45	317	0	4,618	3,231
Santa Fe	252	30	838	756	5,966	2,439	46,159	36,563
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	11	4	70	62	168	221	2,215	3,696
Albuquerque	2	3	37	53	1,263	10,609	89,900	71,945
Carlsbad	4	2	63	62	895	53	2,216	724
Clovis	0	0	14	20	0	0	2,927	5,667
Farmington	1	1	18	15	106	183	2,404	2,355
Hobbs	0	2	8	5	0	107	2,575	479
Las Cruces	8	2	127	161	1,853	165	11,793	11,122
Los Alamos	4	0	14	15	138	0	689	299
Rio Rancho	0	1	13	16	0	223	5,022	6,971
Roswell	0	1	73	70	0	1,085	1,540	2,750
Ruidoso	0	1	4	12	0	2	157	97
Santa Fe	7	6	96	49	2,002	574	18,468	7,050

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
@ Data refer only to permits authorized for private construction projects. Public buildings and projects are excluded.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi-family units. In the case of Albuquerque, single and multi-family units are also shown separately.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all cities, except for Rio Rancho;
City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	DEC., p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	NOV., r	DEC., p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	NOV., r	DEC., p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	NOV., r	DEC., p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	NOV., r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	702.3	2.6	701.4	265.7	0.8	267.6	59.6	5.1	60.5	67.4	3.7	67.7
Employment#	663.5	3.4	661.0	254.5	1.4	254.9	56.4	5.6	57.0	65.1	4.7	65.4
Unemployment	38.8	-10.0	40.4	11.2	-10.4	12.7	3.2	-3.0	3.5	2.3	-14.8	2.3
Unemployment rate (%)	5.5	-	5.8	4.2	-	4.8	5.4	-	5.7	3.3	-	3.4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	568.9	2.2	568.6	244.1	1.6	244.1	44.6	4.4	44.3	57.1	2.9	57.3
Mining	15.0	2.7	14.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	29.3	-3.6	31.3	13.4	-2.9	13.9	2.3	4.5	2.3	2.7	-3.6	2.8
Manufacturing	42.5	5.2	42.7	21.2	0.0	21.2	3.7	-3.1	3.7	1.7	0.0	1.7
Durable goods	28.4	1.4	28.7	15.2	-0.7	15.2	1.6	-5.9	1.6	1.1	0.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	14.1	6.6	14.0	6.0	1.7	6.0	2.1	-4.5	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	29.6	2.4	29.4	12.8	1.6	12.7	1.7	6.3	1.6	1.0	0.0	1.0
Trade	137.1	1.9	135.7	62.4	1.0	61.8	9.3	1.1	9.3	11.0	1.9	10.9
Wholesale	24.6	1.7	24.6	14.6	0.0	14.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	12.5	0.9
Retail	112.5	2.0	111.1	47.8	1.3	47.1	8.3	1.2	8.3	10.1	1.0	10.0
Finance,insurance, & real estate	26.8	1.9	26.7	14.3	-0.7	14.3	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.9	-9.5	2.1
Services	139.9	2.5	138.5	71.2	2.4	70.8	8.0	11.1	7.8	15.1	4.1	15.1
Government	148.7	3.0	149.4	48.7	4.1	49.3	17.8	6.0	17.8	23.6	4.9	23.6
Federal	31.1	-1.9	31.1	13.5	1.5	13.5	4.4	4.8	4.4	1.6	-5.9	1.6
State	52.4	5.2	53.2	13.1	8.3	13.7	7.6	8.6	7.5	17.6	6.7	17.5
Local	65.2	3.2	65.1	22.1	3.3	22.1	5.8	3.6	5.9	4.4	2.3	4.5

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
# Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

STATISTICS—PRONTO!

Have you ever wished you could quickly and easily access demographic or economic data at your finger tips? Now you can. The Bureau of Business & Economic Research (BBER) is introducing, through the Business & Industry Data Center (BIDC) project, the BIDC Bulletin Board System (BIDC-BBS). The BIDC-BBS is a very user friendly, menu driven, electronic database system. Anyone can access the BIDC-BBS with a personal computer and modem. It's so easy, all you have to do is dial up the computer's phone number, press a few key strokes and you have the data you need right there on your computer screen! The types of data sets vary from total personal income by county to the gross national product. Now you may be wondering, how can this BIDC-BBS benefit me? There are many ways. Have you ever needed to know: The current population estimate for all the counties in New Mexico? How New Mexico is ranked in terms of per capita income? The New Mexico unemployment rate? All this and much more are available to you through the BIDC-BBS.

The BIDC-BBS is designed to provide data at two levels. The first level of data is called DATA FILES & EXPLANATION. The DATA FILES contain a few years of data for various geographic areas (U.S., state and county with additional areas to come). The EXPLANATION is a corresponding screen for every DATA FILE that provides a definition, when it is updated and revised, who publishes it and much more, all in a clear, easy to understand manner. This level of data is geared for users who need data, but not a large database. It is made up of two options for obtaining the data - SCREEN DISPLAY and DOWNLOAD DATA. The SCREEN DISPLAY option allows you to view the data and the EXPLANATION screens on your computer screen. The DOWNLOAD DATA option allows you to "download" the data contained in the SCREEN DISPLAY files. Downloading a file means to transfer a file from one computer to another. If you do not wish to download the file, you can simply press the print screen key on your keyboard and your computer will automatically print everything on your computer screen right to your printer.

For those users who do need a large database, you might be interested in the second level of data called the EXTENSIVE DATA FILES. These files are compiled as an extensive time series and are formatted for importation into spreadsheet software. The purpose for formatting these files into "worksheets" was for the convenience of manipulating the time series, if desired. The EXTENSIVE DATA FILES can only be downloaded, they cannot be viewed on the computer screen.

Here are a couple specific examples showing just how easy it is to use the BIDC-BBS. Suppose you needed the most current Consumer Price Index (CPI) number to calculate an increase in a rental property. All you would do is log on to the BIDC-BBS, choose the DATA FILES & EXPLANATION option, press the SCREEN DISPLAY option, select the geographic area you need (in this case it would be the nation), press the corresponding key stroke for the CPI data set and there it is. What if you were a little rusty on the definition of the CPI? All you

do is press the corresponding key stroke for the EXPLANATION screen and it automatically appears. That's all there is to it.

Or, what if you needed to know the total reported gross receipts for retail trade by county for a company report. All you do is simply log on to the BIDC-BBS, select the DATA FILES & EXPLANATION option, press the SCREEN DISPLAY option, select the county geographic area and press the corresponding key stroke for the total reported gross receipts from retail trade. After you have logged on, it only takes four key strokes to get the data you need. It's that straightforward.

The BIDC-BBS is available through two subscription packages - Associate and Partner. The Associate subscription package provides the data contained in the DATA FILE & EXPLANATION series. The cost is $20.00 per year with the first 20 minutes free of charge, thereafter the cost per minute is 15 cents. The maximum time allowed on the system, per day, is 30 minutes. The Partner subscription package is recommended for those users who need large databases or time series. It provides the data contained in the DATA FILE & EXPLANATION series, as well as the EXTENSIVE DATA FILES. This package costs $50.00 per year, with the first 50 minutes free of charge, thereafter the cost per minute is 10 cents. The maximum time allowed on the system is 60 minutes per day. See TABLE 1.

The BIDC-BBS is menu driven and user friendly. It was designed with the novice personal computer user in mind. Additionally, you can be assured the data will always be the most current available.

Not only does the BIDC project have the BIDC-BBS component, but also an affiliate network to disseminate data. The BIDC affiliate network has been in operation just over one year and is predominantly made up of organizations participating in the Small Business Development Center program instituted by the Small Business Administration and the New Mexico Association of Community, Junior and Technical Colleges. The affiliates are available for use by anyone, private or public sector. Currently, New Mexico has 16 BIDC affiliates located throughout the state. To find the affiliate nearest you or answer any questions you may have regarding the BIDC-BBS (demonstrations are available), contact the BBER at 277-2216 and ask for Juliana Boyle.

TABLE 1.
BIDC-BBS SUBSCRIPTION PACKAGES

ASSOCIATE	PARTNER
o Data File & Explanation	o Data Files & Explanation plus Extensive Data Files
o Annual fee: $20.00	o Annual fee: $50.00
o First 20 minutes free	o First 50 minutes free
o 15 cents per minute	o 10 cents per minute
o Maximum per day usage, 30 min.	o Maximum per day usage, 60 min.

Juliana Boyle
Economist

Classification System . . .

(continued from page 4)

Personal Services (SIC 72) had a net decrease of over 500 jobs, as employment in the Medical Equipment Rental industry shifted to SIC 73 and jobs in Health Clubs and Spas moved to SIC 79. Finally, the Motion Pictures industry (SIC 78) gained almost 700 jobs, as Video Tape Rental Stores were transferred from SIC 73.

In the *New Mexico Business* tables beginning on page 7, industries that experienced employment shifts due to SIC revisions are generally grouped together. Although this decreases the level of industry detail, it does allow comparison with data for years prior to 1988. If it was not practical to combine affected industries, the estimated impact of the SIC revision is noted.

Kevin Kargacin
Head, Information Services

Subscription Price: $15.00 for one year; $25.00 for two years; $37.00 for three years.
Single copies: Jan.–Feb. issue $3.50; all others $1.85

Bureau of Business and Economic Research
The University of New Mexico
1920 Lomas NE
Albuquerque, NM 87131
(505) 277-2216

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.
PERMIT NO. 962

ED KIANKA
CONGRESSIONAL INFO. SER.
SRI ACQUISTIONS
SUITE 800
4520 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814